DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 188 582 IR 008 432

AUTHOR Cain, Mark E.
TITLE The Council of Research and Academic Libraries: An Example of Interlibrary Cooperation.
PUB DATE Sep 78
NOTE 122p.: Master's Thesis, University of Chicago.

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Academic Libraries: *Consortia: Cooperative Programs: *Coordination: Interlibrary Loans: *Library Cooperation: Library Networks: Library Planning: *Public Libraries: Research Libraries: *Special Libraries
IDENTIFIERS Council of Research and Academic Libraries

ABSTRACT

This paper examines the history, organization, and activities of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, a multitype library cooperative composed of academic, public and special libraries and located in San Antonio, Texas. The consortium's history is traced from the events preceding and leading to its founding in 1966 to the present time, and the organizational structure of CORAL together with its subgroups and major activities are described--production of union catalogs, cooperative circulation/interlibrary loan, cooperative storage, and cooperative acquisition. These areas are evaluated primarily through information obtained by personal interview to determine the effectiveness of CORAL in fulfilling the library needs of the member institutions. The present success of the consortium is acknowledged; however, a number of recommendations for improvement are offered. A sample questionnaire, a summary of questionnaire responses, and cooperative circulation statistics are appended, and there is a bibliography of 29 citations. (Author/RAA)

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE COUNCIL OF RESEARCH AND ACADEMIC LIBRARIES: AN EXAMPLE OF INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION

A PAPER SUBMITTED TO
THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

BY
MARK E. CAIN

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SEPTEMBER, 1978

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INTRODUCTION

The point has been made many times in recent years that a single academic library can no longer, if indeed it ever could, meet all of the ever-increasing demands placed upon it by its constituents. There are many reasons for this. There has been a steady expansion of intellectual concerns in the research and teaching community. The costs necessary to meet the related library needs have been on the rise as well. "The volume of publications, the increasing costs of acquisitions plus the labor to cope with them, together with the complexity occasioned by broader service and growing constituencies all make it apparent that the library which refuses to consider workable alternatives . . . is falling hopelessly behind . . ."[1]

There are several possible responses that can be made to these difficulties. One is to do nothing and risk, as Mr. Richards says, "falling hopelessly behind." Another is for the individual library to attempt to grow commensurately with the expansion of the patrons' needs and interests as well as with the expansion of the relevant literature. This, however, is quickly seen to be an untenable solution. Over twenty-five years ago, Keyes Metcalf, in a paper read at the dedication ceremony of the Midwest Inter-Library Center, pointed out that:

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[1] James Richards, Jr., quoted by James O. Lehman, in "Cooperation among Small Academic Libraries," College and Research Libraries 30 (November, 1969), p. 493.

> in our libraries we have a section of our university that tends, year in and year out, in good times and bad, to increase in size and cost geometrically, while the rest of the institution grows arithmetically. It is obvious that this cannot go on without the library's taking an ever increasing percentage of our total resources. . . As we face the future, with larger libraries, greater costs and more financial troubles, we must have more inter-library co-operation along many lines.[1]

This is particularly true in this austere decade of the 1970's, when the tendency toward rapid expansion of intellectual concerns is being severely constrained by a "galloping" inflation rate. As James Richards, Jr., succinctly puts it, "The time is not just right for cooperation, it compels it."[2]

The need is particularly acute in the case of smaller collections. Ralph Parker believes that the small library, as it is presently conceived, is doomed. "The newer technology will destroy the small library just as it is destroying the small town, just as the one-room school is fast disappearing and the small grocery has been replaced by the chain store."[3]

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[1] in "University Libraries Face the Future," Library Quarterly 22 (January 1952), pp. 6,8.

[2] Op. cit.

[3] in "The Small Library Faces the Future," ALA Bulletin 61 (June, 1967), p. 669.

Parker believes that such libraries, in order to survive at all, will be forced to grow larger, to combine and to cooperate with each other.

As yet, smaller libraries have played little part in the development of a national bibliographic network. The Union List of Serials with its various updates and the National Union Catalog provide bibliographic access to the holdings of the most prominent libraries in the country, but do not deal with the holdings of smaller collections.

An area in the country where the plight of smaller libraries is most acutely felt is in San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio is the tenth largest city in the United States and has a population of approximately 756,000[1]. In the same area, however, the total library resources, in number of volumes, amounts to less than two and one half million.[2] This amounts to about three volumes per person, a surprisingly low ratio when compared with other metropolitan areas in the United States. The major research facility of the state, the library of the University of Texas at Austin, with its collection of over four million volumes, is eighty miles away.

By far the largest library in the city is the San Antonio

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[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1977, Washington: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977, p. 24.

[2] Data on the size of collections in San Antonio were obtained from the American Library Directory, 30th Edition, New York: R. R. Bowker, 1976.

Public Library with 850,328 volumes, many of which are duplicates housed in the branches scattered throughout the city. The next largest library in the city has less than 200,000 volumes. San Antonio is the home for a number of small academic institutions, primarily undergraduate in character. A large percentage of the available resources may be materials duplicated at each of these institutions for the support of their respective undergraduate programs, though there has not been, to my knowledge, a study made of this. San Antonio, then, with its relative paucity of research resources, is fertile ground for planting the seeds of library cooperation.

For the past twelve years a ccoperative organization has existed in San Antonio which has sought to fulfill the needs of the entire area. The Council of Research and Academic Libraries (CORAL) is a consortium of academic, public, and special libraries, the purpose of which is "to develop and strengthen information and research resources, and services in the greater San Antonio and South Texas area through the development of cooperative programs and services."[1]

This paper is an examination of the history, organization and activities of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, Texas. Much of the information dealt with in these pages was gathered from files at Trinity University, the unofficial archives of CORAL. These materials were for the most part the internal documents of the consortium, including the by-laws, minutes of meetings and copies of grant applications as well as comparable documents for some of the special activities groups which function under the "umbrella" of CORAL. Other material was gathered through interviews which were conducted in the San Antonio area with representatives of nineteen of the twenty-one member institutions. In addition, a questionnaire (see Appendix A) was sent to the members of CORAL, from which additional background on the cooperating institutions was obtained.

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[1] By-Laws, Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, as revised May 24, 1968.

Chapter I of this paper traces the history of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries from the events preceding and leading to its founding in 1966 to the present time. The second chapter gives a description of the organizational structure of CORAL and its sub-groups and the major activities engaged in by the consortium. Chapter III is an evaluation, substantially based upon information obtained through the personal interviews, of the effectiveness of CORAL in fulfilling the library needs of its member institutions. The Conclusion discusses the relative merits of the consortium as an example of library cooperation and suggests possible areas for its improvement.

I would like to acknowledge and thank my advisor, Professor Herman H. Fussler, for the guidance he gave to me in the formulation of both my thesis proposal and my questionnaire. I would also like to thank the head librarians and staff of the member institutions of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries for their enthusiastic support and assistance.

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE CONSORTIUM

The Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, Texas, was organized to satisfy the growing research needs of the San Antonio area. Its origin was, to a great extent, the result of the efforts of Dr. Harold Vagtborg, who at the time of the founding of the consortium, was president of the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, a privately funded research organization located on the west side of San Antonio. Dr. Vagtborg had attempted to persuade several major industries to establish in the San Antonio area. He envisioned a "Science City" made up of his own institution, a sister organization named the Southwest Research Institute and the research facilities of these incoming industries, all to be located close to each other. When the representatives of these corporations came to inspect the community, they discovered a deficiency in the level of research resources in the area. Because of this lack of resources, the industries lost interest and Dr. Vagtborg's dreams of a Science City were not realized.[1]

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[1] Conversation with Maureen D. Funnell, Librarian of Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, June 15, 1978.

Dr. Vagtborg recognized the need to improve the research capabilities of the libraries in the area. He saw the means of doing this to be a cooperative effort among libraries, with each assuming the responsibility for developing certain subjects. Rather than having many libraries with no particular strengths, he sought to have collections become strong in certain areas, which, when viewed collectively, would represent a well-balanced research community.[1]

He discussed his idea with Dr. David Kronick, the library director of the new University of Texas South Texas Medical School (now the University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio). Dr. Kronick agreed to discuss it with other librarians in the area.[2] At that time, the new medical library building was incomplete and many of its books were being stored at the Chapman Graduate Center Library of Trinity University. There was, therefore, ample opportunity for communication between Dr. Kronick and Robert Houze, the Director of Libraries at Trinity. Over several luncheon appointments, they and James O. Wallace, library director of San Antonio College, a large community college in the city, discussed the possibilities of such a cooperative effort.[3] They realized that in order to inaugurate the consortium, it was necessary first to gain the support of the administrators of the involved institutions.

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[1] *Ibid*.

[2] Conversation with David Kronick, June 21, 1978.

[3] Conversation with James O. Wallace, Director of Learning Resource Center at San Antonio College, June 13, 1978.

They left that to Dr. Vagtborg, who arranged and paid for a luncheon for the presidents and librarians of all the local major research institutions. At that time, Dr. Vagtborg spoke of the need of library development in the San Antonio area through a cooperative effort between libraries. He proposed to the presidents the creation of a consortium of libraries which would work toward this goal, a proposal he had made several years previously to the Council of Library Resources.[1] After some discussion and a good deal of disagreement, the presidents approved the founding of such a cooperative organization. Kronick, Houze and Wallace drafted a preliminary set of by-laws.[2]

The consortium was officially established December 13, 1966, with nine charter members, these being Incarnate Word College, Our Lady of the Lake College (now University), St. Mary's University, San Antonio College (SAC), San Antonio Public Library, Southwest Research Institute, Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, Trinity University and the

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[1] Minutes of the Meeting of the Informal Group of Librarians, September 23, 1966.

[2] Conversation with James O. Wallace, June 13, 1978.

University of Texas South Texas Medical School.[1] On March 8, 1967, the organization assumed its present name, the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, Texas.[2] In the next two years, seven more institutions were added to the roster of the newly established consortium.[3] Among these, Texas Lutheran College in Sequin and Southwest Texas State College (now University) in San Marcos were well out of the San Antonio city limits, being 30 and 50 miles, respectively, away. It was decided that their admission into the group would give the consortium a regional rather than merely a local status and thus allow for a broader base upon which to apply for grants.[4] In the course of the next twelve years, CORAL was to grow to a total of twenty-one members.

At the April 16, 1967 meeting of CORAL, Mr. Wallace, the first president, asked for suggestions from the assembly regarding projects to be undertaken by the consortium. In order to give a clear idea of the resources of the group, it was agreed to formulate a study of the holdings of the member libraries. Accordingly, a committee was established which composed and sent a questionnaire to the libraries in the San Antonio area.[1] These efforts resulted in the publication in 1968 of San Antonio Area Specialized Library Resources, a 36-page pamphlet which describes the resources of CORAL members as well as those of other libraries in the San Antonio area.

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[1] Robert Houze, "CORAL: San Antonio's Success Story in Library Cooperation," Texas Library Journal (Winter, 1968), p. 151.

[2] Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, Texas. Minutes of a Meeting, March 8, 1967.

[3] Carlos A. Cuadra and Donald V. Black, Directory of Academic Library Consortia, 2nd ed., Santa Monica, Calif.: System Development Corp., 1977, p. 82.

[4] Conversation with Warren Lussky, Director of the Library of Texas Lutheran College, June 23, 1978.

The second area of activity suggested was the compilation of a union list of serials for the membership. This was recognized as necessary in order to systematize the holdings. Something along this line had been attempted in 1952 and 1958 by the San Antonio Unit of the Catholic Library Association, which produced manually two editions of a union list, each entitled the Union List of Periodicals in the Larger Libraries of San Antonio.[2] Such a tool seemed a necessary one, since the national Union List of Serials did not include any of the local libraries and if they were to cooperate in acquisitions it was necessary to know who had what. Since there was access to computer facilities at several of the member institutions, it was determined "to prepare the list by computer for easier updating of titles and holdings."[1] A committee was appointed to "modify entries so that information could be supplied in a form readibly adaptable to automations."[2] Trinity University, SAC and St. Mary's University, three CORAL members, participated in a pilot study. By April 25, 1968, the holdings to be in the new union list had already been card punched. It was well over a year, however, in 1969, before the union list of serials was completed. The list was compiled and continues to be compiled, at St. Mary's University.[3]

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[1] Minutes, April 6, 1967.

[2] Robert Houze, "The Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, Texas," Texas Library Journal 47 (November, 1971), p. 264.

The third project which was decided upon by CORAL in its April, 1967 meeting, "was the formal application to the San Antonio Public Library Board for space" in the soon to be vacated public library building. The city was soon to open a new main library and had not yet made plans for utilization of the vacated space in the old one. The Council made no request for staffing or funds from the city, but merely for space. On the thirteenth of October, 1967, Irwin Sexton, the director of the San Antonio Public Library, which was itself one of the charter members of the consortium, reported that the Library Board of the city had granted CORAL's request.[1] There still remained, however, the approval of the City Council, and it was long in forthcoming. The Library Board usually had among its membership at least one person from the staff of a college, university, or institution represented in the CORAL membership. "The City's attorney felt that any decision to store the property of such a Board member's institution would leave the City Council and the Library Board open to a charge of conflict of interests."[2] However, by Spring 1969 these difficulties were apparently resolved and the city authorized 4000 square feet of the old San Antonio Public Library building to be shared by members of the consortium.[3] No charge was made by the city for the use of these facilities.

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[1] Houze, "CORAL," op. cit., p. 185.

[2] Minutes, April 6, 1967.

[3] Houze, "The Council of Research and Academic Libraries," op. cit.

One area in which the Council of Research and Academic Libraries was particularly successful in its early years was in the application for grant funds. The consortium was organized in haste in 1966 and 1967 in order to qualify in time for grant funds under the Higher Education Act of 1965.[4] Mr. Wallace pointed out that, "If funds are to be requested under type C of Special Purpose Grants, it is necessary that the academic libraries concerned be members of a combination of higher education institutions working together for the good of higher education in the community."[1] The application was submitted by the deadline and by October 13, 1967, Mr. Wallace was able to report that CORAL had received all the funds it had requested.[2] Eight institutions received a total of $108,000 in special purpose grant funds in 1967. In fiscal year 1968, the consortium fared even better, six of the same institutions receiving $180,000.[3] According to Robert Houze, "Because of CORAL, Texas led the nation /in 1968/ in the number of special purpose grants awarded. CORAL members received 9.6 percent of total funds available in the United States for this purpose."[4] The funds obtained through these grants enabled the academic members of the consortium to purchase many items in their assigned areas of specialization. St. Mary's University Library made special purchases on Mexican art and added between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes in economics and American Fiction. Our Lady of the Lake College added a complete file of ERIC microfiche. Southwest Texas State College had received a gift of a collection of books "by and about T. E. Lawrence, popularly known as Lawrence of Arabia."[1] With its grant funds, the library began purchasing books to make the collection a more complete one. It also purchased forty-one volumes of the American University Field Staff Studies and twenty-one volumes of the British Museum Catalog. San Antonio College purchased a fine collection of rare 18th Century English imprints.[2]

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[1] Minutes, October 13, 1967.

[2] Minutes, February 7, 1969.

[3] Minutes, May 1, 1969.

[4] Minutes, April 6, 1967.

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[1] Minutes, March 8, 1967.

[2] Minutes, October 13, 1967.

[3] "CORAL," op. cit., p. 187.

[4] Ibid.

For several years after 1968, CORAL members applied for special purpose grant funds under the Higher Education Act, Title II C, but were repeatedly turned down, probably more because of the "drying up" of these funds than because of any particular fault on the part of the consortium.[3] In 1973, eight colleges and universities in the Council of Research and Academic Libraries did receive $50,000 in special purpose funds under Title II A.[4] St. Mary's University acting as agent for the consortium had made the application and the funds were awarded to it to be distributed among the other institutions. Sixty per cent of the grant was to go toward acquiring materials which pertained to "the Confluence of Social and Racial Minorities and their cultural interaction occurring in the six-state area of the Southwestern Library Association," and the rest for acquiring additional graduate-level materials.[1] Each of the eight institutions which had been involved in the grant application was allocated $6,250.

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[1] Minutes, February 7, 1969.

[2] Ibid.

[3] The individual libraries did receive general and supplemental funds through the program. James Wallace of San Antonio College reports, for example, that his institution received $52,589 in 1971 and $60,282 in 1972.

[4] Minutes of a Special Group Meeting, August 10, 1973.

In general, however, CORAL was never again as abundantly supplied with grant funds as it was during those first two years. Over $750,000 in Title II A Funds of special, miscellaneous and general type were awarded in 1967 and 1968 to members of this organization.

Fairly early in CORAL's existence, cooperative circulation and extended interlibrary services were investigated. Reciprocal borrowing agreements had been in effect between some of the institutions on an informal basis since 1959.[2] Otherwise, however, fairly standard interlibrary loan procedures were being used among the member institutions. In 1969, a group of reference and circulation librarians from five of the academic member libraries, Incarnate Word, Our Lady of the Lake, St. Mary's, San Antonio College and Trinity began a series of meetings in order to "discuss interlibrary loan procedures and problems."[1] They decided that an interlibrary loan policy should be formalized among the academic libraries of the city. At the second meeting of this group, representatives from each library brought a written copy of the loan policy for each institution. After more discussion, it was decided that whatever statement they devised should include circulation as well as interlibrary loan. Working as an ad hoc committee of CORAL, the librarians proceeded to draft a policy statement which was presented at the June 12, 1970 meeting of the consortium.[2] Nine of the ten academic libraries which were at that time members of CORAL elected to participate, the five libraries represented by the individuals who drafted the agreement and four others: Oblate College of the Southwest, Saint Philip's College, Southwest Texas State College and Texas Lutheran College. The University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio elected not to participate. One reason given for this was that "it /had/ a more liberal service policy than the budgets and philosophies of some of the other academic libraries /would/ permit; one example being unlimited interlibrary loan service to students and faculty."[3] Another possible reason might have been that it alone of all the academic members of CORAL was strictly a graduate institution and as such had little to gain from an agreement with libraries that were primarily undergraduate in character. In 1972, however, the Medical School signed a separate agreement with Incarnate Word College, Our Lady of the Lake College and Trinity University.[1]

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[1] Ibid.

[2] Edward D. Parker, Jr., and Carol M. Dumont, "Sharing Resources - South Texas Style," Texas Library Journal (March, 1973), p. 31.

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[1] Ibid., p. 30.

[2] Minutes, June 12, 1970.

[3] Parker and Dumont, op. cit., p. 31.

Two other academic institutions have joined CORAL since the Cooperative Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Agreement was inaugurated on September 1, 1970: the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA) and the National University of Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico). Both of these participate in the agreement, making a total of eleven cooperating libraries.

In 1966, at the same time as the founding of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, Trinity University Library was involved in reclassifying its holdings from Dewey to Library of Congress Classification. A "by-product of this six month 'crash conversion program' [was] a machine-readable record . . . of all the library's classified holdings . . ."[2] As new materials were purchased, they were keypunched into this data base. Originally, the records in the base contained only shortened bibliographic information. In 1969, however, the University determined to upgrade the quality of its data base by using MARC data and set about the writing of a program which would be compatible with the MARC II format.[1]

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[1] _Ibid_.

[2] Ruby B. Miller and Robert A. Houze, "New Horizons in Computer Applications at Trinity University Library," _Texas Library Journal_ (November, 1972), p. 227.

This program is named MARCIVE, and has been the source from which many of the activities of the consortium have evolved. One of the applications of the MARCIVE program of Trinity has been catalog card production. This service, which shall be described at length later, is available to any institution on a fee basis and has been heavily utilized by CORAL members. Another application of the program which has been uniquely related to the consortium is the production of union catalogs.

In 1969, the Trinity University Computer Center purchased some expensive hardware, specifically an IBM 360/40 and an IBM 360/44. In order to help pay for this equipment, the Center decided to take in outside jobs.[2] Since Trinity University was a non-profit organization, it was necessary for tax purposes for the Center to separate itself from its parent institution. The Trinity University Computation Center therefore became Trinco, Incorporated, a profit-making organization, and began doing outside work.[3] It started a catalog card production service and began to take on clients for that service. One of the first of these clients was the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, a CORAL member. Soon, other CORAL members began generating catalog cards through the system and began building their own data bases.

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[1] Ibid., p. 228.

[2] Conversation with Ruby B. Miller, Associate Director of Technical Services of Trinity University Library, June 22, 1978.

[3] Ibid.

Up until the development of computer technologies, the prospect of compiling a CORAL union list of monographs was little more than a pipe dream. As the MARCIVE program developed under the auspices of CORAL, adding new users, with increasing involvement of the member institutions, these bases began to accumulate, bases that could be merged into a union list. In addition, the computer programmers at Trinity had been working with MARC tape data and other library-oriented elements for several years. "We had, then, a core of programming and computer people that were accustomed to manipulating library data elements . . . "[1] These two factors, 1) the development of data bases for a number of the CORAL institutions and 2) the existence of computer programmers at Trinity who were familiar with working with library elements and could impart that knowledge to their colleagues at other institutions, are what made the dream of a CORAL union list a realizable goal.[2]

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[1] Conversation with James O. Wallace, June 13, 1978.

[2] _Ibid_.

At the same time as this work was underway at Trinity, San Antonio College and Southwest Texas State University were developing their own in-house data bases. In addition, the University of Texas at San Antonio, the newest member of the consortium, had been having its cataloging done in machine-readable format by a commercial firm.[1]

At the December 6, 1974 meeting of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, Virginia Bowden of the University of Texas Medical School "introduced the possibility of producing a Union List of Monographs from existing machine-readable forms from Trinity University, University of Texas Health Science Center, University of Texas of San Antonio, San Antonio College and the Southwest Texas State University."[2] A grant application was made to the Texas State Library system in order to procure funding for the compilation of the list. The grant was approved in the Spring of 1975.[3] A grant of $4,998 was received to help subsidize the computer processing of the list, a COM catalog of 42x microfiche, as well as the purchase of readers for each of the CORAL institutions that did not already own one. The union list was distributed to the members in late 1975.[1] Because much of the cataloging done for the University of Texas at San Antonio had been of uneven quality, that institution held back much of its data from inclusion in this first edition.[2] However, seven other of the CORAL institutions were included in the list: Trinity, San Antonio College, St. Philip's, Southwest Texas State University, the University of Texas Health Science Center, Our Lady of the Lake University and St. Mary's.

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[1] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

[2] Minutes, December 6, 1974.

[3] Minutes, May 2, 1975.

A second edition of the union list was produced in 1977, which included more complete holdings for UTSA as well as the holdings of another of the CORAL members: Incarnate Word College. The third edition, which is scheduled for completion by the Fall of 1978 will contain also records of holdings for the San Antonio Public Library and that of the School of Aerospace Medicine at Brooks Air Force Base.[3] This new edition will list holdings of eleven of the twenty full and affiliated members.

In the first ten years of its existence, the Council of Research and Academic Libraries grew considerably in membership and in the scope of its services. The consortium began with nine charter members in 1966. It grew quickly and at the present time CORAL consists of sixteen full members, four affiliate members and one conjunct member.[1] In 1966, the consortium began work on four initial projects: a directory of specialized library resources, a union list of serials, the establishment of a shared storage area in the old San Antonio Public Library building and a cooperative acquisitions program primarily funded by grants through Title II A of the Higher Education Act of 1965. In the next decade, the group inaugurated a cooperative circulation/interlibrary loan agreement, became involved in catalog card production by computer, compiled a union list of monographs, investigated the possibilities of a shared circulation system for several of the member libraries, completed a union list of sixteen millimeter motion pictures, attempted purchase of library materials on a consortial basis and pursued other activities.

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[1] Minutes, November 14, 1975.

[2] Conversation with Michael Kelly, Director of the Library of the University of Texas at San Antonio, June 15, 1978.

[3] Telephone conversation with Ruby Miller, August 3, 1978.

With such an increase in the number of services, it was obvious that the consortium as it was originally conceived was inadequate to the tasks at hand. The organization was becoming too broad in its interests, and meetings were becoming longer and longer.[2] To allow for adequate coordination of the activities, a number of ad hoc committees developed into special interest groups, making their parent organization, in essence, a consortium of consortia. Those institutions within CORAL which used the MARCIVE program in order to generate catalog cards, determined to become independent in the pursuit of this activity, but at the same time wished to function within the Council as a special activities group. A change in the CORAL constitution was necessary to provide for this. At the December 7, 1973 meeting of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, the following article was approved and added to the By-Laws:

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[1] Council of Research and Academic Libraries, 1977-1978 Roster.

[2] Conversation with Louis Moloney, Director of the Learning Resources Center of Southwest Texas State University, June 19, 1978.

> VIII. Interest Groups. Groups with special interests may be organized by representatives of institutions which are members of this consortium. Such groups shall function in the manner of ad hoc committees of this organization and may have a non-voting representative to maintain liaison. These activities groups may include as affiliate and voting members representatives of institutions not members of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries. These groups shall transact any and all business appropriate to their activity or referred to them by this organization except that this organization (CORAL) must approve their By-Laws and changes in their By-Laws, and grant applications.[1]

At the same meeting, the By-Laws of the Marcive Users Group (MUG) were distributed to the CORAL membership and approved. In April of 1974, a second "user" group, the Audio-Visual/ Instructional Media Group (AIMS) was formed.[2] One of its chief responsibilities was the production of the Union List of Motion Pictures. In November of 1975, the Ad Hoc Committee On Cooperative Borrowing which had formulated the Cooperative Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Agreement had its proposed By-Laws approved and became the third sub-group, the Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Group (CIRCILL).[1] A year and a half later, in April of 1977, the fourth CORAL special activities group was approved, the CORAL Periodical-Serials Group (CORPSE).[2] It was composed of those individuals who had at that time been working on the Union List of Periodicals and was therefore given responsibility for the production of that list.

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[1] Minutes, December 7, 1973.

[2] Minutes, April 19, 1974.

At the same meeting which provided for the establishment of these sub-groups, another constitutional amendment was approved which allowed for "individuals whose employment is related to the purpose of this organization /CORAL/ but who are not personally involved in maintaining user services, and academic and research institutions outside the greater San Antonio area which evidence interest in participating in this organization," to become conjunct members of CORAL.[3] As yet, there have only been two conjunct members, the late

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[1] Minutes, November 14, 1975.

[2] Minutes, April 29, 1977.

[3] Minutes, December 7, 1975.

Dr. Harold Vagtborg of the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, the "founding father" of CORAL, and the Air Force Librarian, a purchasing officer for Air Force libraries all over the world, who is stationed at Randolph Air Force Base near San Antonio.

On February 14, 1975, a branch of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico was admitted into CORAL.[1] With its admission, and that of the Air Force Librarian as conjunct member in 1973, the consortium began to take on the aspect of an international organization. It was hoped that these two local outposts would serve as liaison to their affiliates in other countries. This has not as yet developed, however.

The ever-expanding nature of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries forced some new changes in its organizational structure. On October 26, 1976, the CORAL Finance Committee met at the University of Texas at San Antonio in order to discuss financing and "current and projected programs which might require fiscal support."[2] Two of the projected activities had been under discussion since the founding of the organization some ten years previously. In a "Meeting of the Informal Group of Librarians" on September 23, 1966, the group that was to become CORAL discussed a pickup and delivery service for library materials.[1] The rudiments of such a system were already there. The San Antonio Public Library System already had a delivery system of a sort, as did the two community colleges in the city. In addition, the Catholic colleges had a bus running among their institutions which carried students as well as parcels, mail, etc.[2] The military members of the group had daily service operating between them.[3] The second activity that had been considered by CORAL for many years was that of establishing an executive office for the consortium. In April of 1967, Dr. Vagtborg "suggested that the administrators of the cooperating institutions commit themselves to underwriting the salary of one staff member and a secretary to undertake the task of soliciting funds for the Council."[4] The appointment of an executive officer and "the development of a pickup and delivery service" were both considered high priority items. The Finance Committee felt that these activities required a legal base from which CORAL could administrate funds. The major recommendation of the Committee, therefore, was that CORAL incorporate as a non-profit organization as soon as possible. Action was taken and at the Fall 1977 meeting of the consortium, CORAL's successful incorporation was announced. The CORAL By-Laws were changed accordingly to allow for this new legal status.[1]

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[1] Minutes, February 14, 1975.

[2] "Report of the CORAL Finance Committee," October 26, 1976.

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[1] Minutes, September 23, 1966.

[2] Minutes, February 11, 1977, and conversation with Georgene Bias, Head Librarian of St. Philips College, June 23, 1978.

[3] Conversation with Vivian L. Dobbs, Brooke Army Medical Center Library, June 19, 1978.

[4] Minutes, April 6, 1967.

Until the time of incorporation, the consortium had required little more of the resources of its member institutions than some staff time. In 1977, however, CORAL for the first time began to collect dues. There was some disagreement about whether or not to charge for membership in the group. In the end, only full members were expected to pay. These dues turned out to be minimal, ranging from $10 to $100, depending on the size of the book budget of each institution.[2] They were to go toward "out-of-hand" expenses, such as photocopying and mailing costs. The small amount of revenue generated by dues, however, could not begin to pay for a delivery system and an executive coordinator. Finding other ways of funding these activities was necessary.

A request was made to the Texas State Library System, under an LSCA Title III grant, for the delivery system. It was not approved.[3] The Finance Committee of the consortium prepared a proposal to be submitted to the Higher Education Council of San Antonio (HECSA) "concerning a proposed financial structure for CORAL." On April 11, 1977, Warren Lussky of Texas Lutheran College, then president of the consortium, sent this request in the form of a memo to the chief officer of this "Council of Presidents" of higher education institutions.[1] Attached to the memo was a two page addendum giving cost projections for some of the proposed added services, specifically the courier service and the coordinator with staff. It was estimated that $40,200 would be needed annually to support both of these projects. HECSA "approved CORAL's statement in principle but . . . [was] not prepared to make any financial commitments at that time."[2] Over the course of the next year, the Higher Education Council further considered the request, but came to the same conclusion it had earlier. HECSA suggested seeking funding from another source.[3] At the April 28, 1978 meeting of CORAL, it was moved that a committee be appointed to write "a proposal for support of a pilot project." The motion carried and efforts are currently underway in this area.

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[1] Minutes, November 18, 1977.

[2] Conversation with Sister Miriam Dorothy Lueb, Library Director of Our Lady of the Lake University, June 20, 1978.

[3] Minutes, April 29, 1977.

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[1] Memo to Sister Margaret Patrice Slattery, President Higher Education Council of San Antonio, April 11, 1977.

[2] Minutes, April 29, 1977.

[3] Minutes, April 28, 1978.

At the present time, members of the consortium are investigating an automated circulation system. The Computerized Library Circulation Management System (CLSI) is being installed at Trinity University and has been made available "to any CORAL academic library wishing to participate on a cooperative basis."[1] The system "is designed to manage the library's book collections through materials usage, circulation, financial accounting, record-keeping, book ordering and other library activities."[2] Five CORAL institutions in addition to Trinity expressed interest in the idea: Incarnate Word College, Our Lady of the Lake University, Saint Mary's University, the University of Texas Health Science Center, and the University of Texas at San Antonio. The Health Science Center has elected to participate and the new system already contains on disk storage the complete holdings of both this institution and Trinity. However, the project has suffered a setback in the decision of UTSA to develop its own in-house system.[3]

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[1] "Proposal II: Computerized Library Circulation Management System - CLSI."

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] Conversation with Ruby B. Miller, June 22, 1978.

CHAPTER II

THE COUNCIL OF TODAY

STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

The Council of Research and Academic Libraries, San Antonio, Texas, as it presently exists is composed of twenty-one members (see Table 1). Of these, sixteen are full members, four are affiliates and one a conjunct member.[1] A full member may be any academic or research institution in the San Antonio area which maintains library services and accepts "the purposes of this Council."[2] These presently include five universities, two public and three private; two private senior colleges; two public community colleges, "one of which has the fourth largest enrollment in the state;"[3] one extension center for a foreign university; a public medical-dental graduate institution; one "special purpose religious institution;"[4] the city's public library; the libraries of two privately endowed technical research institutions; and a special library which

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[1] Council of Research and Academic Libraries, 1977-1978 Roster.

[2] The following description of the Council, except where noted, is taken from its By-Laws.

[3] James O. Wallace, "Statement Prepared for the Hearings of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science in San Antonio, Texas," 1974.

[4] *Ibid*.

TABLE 1

MEMBERSHIP OF CORAL

Members	Year Joined	Size of Collection[1]
Full		
1. Incarnate Word College	1967	90,402
2. Oblate College of the Southwest	1967	30,500
3. Our Lady of the Lake University	1967	89,900
4. San Antonio College	1967	157,123
5. San Antonio Public Library	1967	850,328
6. Southwest Foundation for Research and Education	1967	15,258
7. Southwest Research Institute	1967	28,000
8. Southwest Texas State University	1967	250,582
9. St. Mary's University	1967	131,847
10. St. Philip's College	1967	42,000
11. Texas Lutheran College	1967	77,216
12. Trinity University	1967	190,246
13. University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (formerly University of Texas Medical School at San Antonio)	1967	41,383
14. University of Texas at San Antonio	1973	140,000
15. Universidad Nacional de Mexico	1975	16,000
16. United Services Automobile Association	1977	5,000
Affiliate		
17. Brooke Army Medical Center Library	1968	30,000
18. Brook School of Aerospace Medicine Library	1975	107,537
19. Academy of Health Sciences, Stimson Library (Fort Sam Houston)	1968	32,329
20. Wilford Hall USAF Medical Center	1968	7,010
	TOTAL	2,332,661
Conjunct		
21. U.S. Air Force Librarian	1973	

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[1] Source: American Library Directory, 30th ed., 1976.

serves the research and recreational reading needs of the employees of the largest business firm in the San Antonio area. Affiliate membership is for other academic or research institutions "which maintain library services but which, because of legal or other limitations, cannot accept formal institutional membership in the organization."[1] The primary legal limitation which prevents these institutions from full-membership status is their inability to pay dues or contribute monetarily to the activities of the consortium. There are presently four affiliate members of CORAL, all being federal libraries primarily concerned with medicine and health. Conjunct members are "individuals whose employment is related to the purposes of this organization but who are not personally involved in maintaining user services." Currently, there is only one conjunct member, Mr. Anthony Dakan, the present holder of the position of Air Force Librarian. All of the members of CORAL are within a fifty mile radius of San Antonio and only two are actually well outside of the city limits (see Figure 1).

Each of the institutional members of the consortium is allowed two representatives, but only one vote. These representatives are "the head librarian and the chief administrative officer of each institution." This is as stated in the

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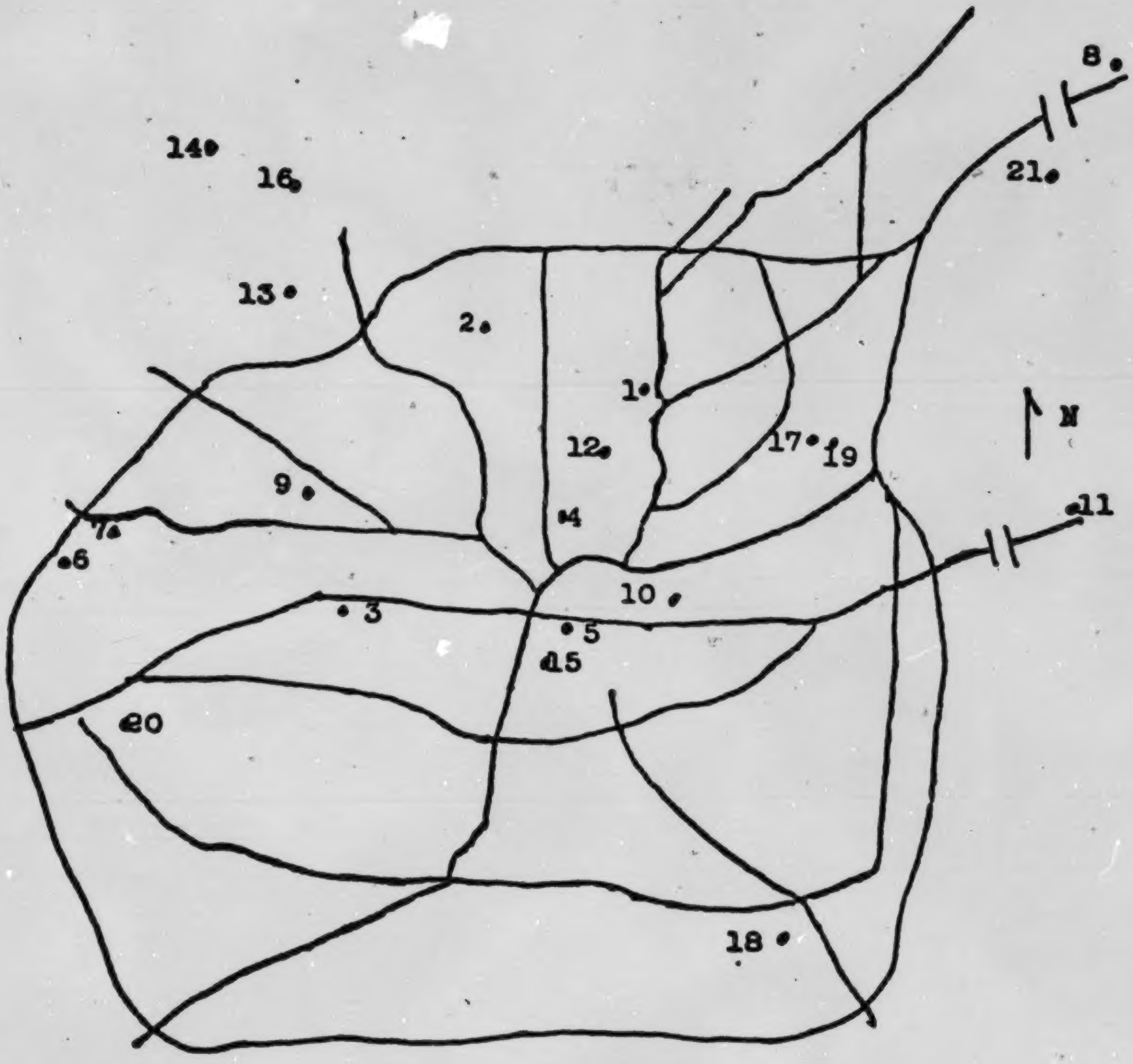
[1] CORAL By-Laws.

FIGURE 1

LOCATIONS OF CORAL MEMBERS IN THE SAN ANTONIO AREA*


8
14
16
21
13
2
1
N
17
19
12
9
11
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6
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5
15
20
18

*Use TABLE 1 as a legend.

By-Laws, yet in actuality only the head librarians have been active participants. From among these librarians, directors of the consortium are elected who conduct meetings, appoint committees, take minutes of the meetings, watch the finances of the group and generally administer the activities of the consortium. These officers are president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. Originally, the offices of treasurer and secretary were combined, but the workload became too great for one individual.[1] In fact, there was a short period in the history of the organization when CORAL was without an elected secretary-treasurer because no one was willing to fill the position.[2] The difficulty was surmounted by changing the by-laws to allow for a staff member at any member institution, rather than only a head librarian, to hold this office. This holds true today for both positions of treasurer and secretary.

The Directors of the consortium also serve as the Executive Committee. The other standing committee is the Financial Committee. Others may be appointed as needed. In addition, the By-Laws make provision for the existence of special interest groups which function as ad hoc committees of the consortium. As was mentioned in the previous chapter, CORAL is in many respects an umbrella organization for these special activities groups and it is through their efforts that much of the business of the more inclusive consortium is transacted (Figure 2). There are at the present time four such groups: the MARCIVE Users Group, the Audio-Visual/Instructional Media Group, the Circulation and Interlibrary Loan Group and the CORAL Periodical-Serials Group. The membership in these is not strictly limited to that of CORAL. Each group may have a non-voting representative to attend CORAL meetings and maintain liaison. They are allowed to conduct activities independently of the parent organization, with the exception that any changes in their by-laws and any grant applications must first be approved by CORAL. A new interest group must also have its original set of by-laws approved before it may function under the larger consortium. Because CORAL is incorporated and these interest groups are not, group contracts are negotiated through the Council.

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[1] Conversation with Warren Lussky, June 23, 1978.

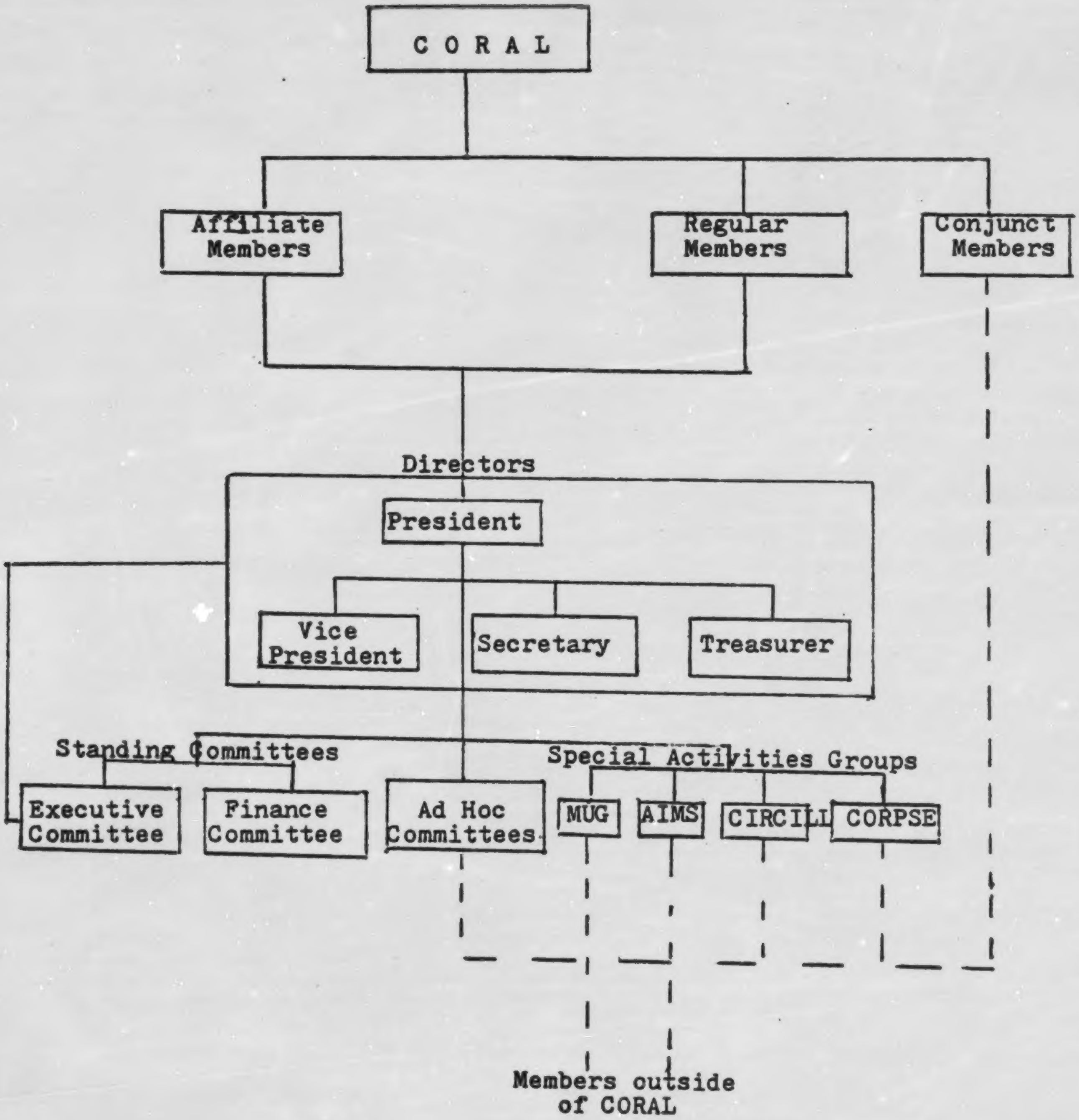
[2] Minutes, May 2, 1975.

The MARCIVE Users Group (MUG) was, as has been mentioned earlier, the first of these groups to be established. Its purpose, as stated in its By-Laws, is sixfold:

1. To share information among users regarding problems, procedures, and needs pertaining to the MARCIVE Library System.
2. To establish guidelines, standards, and manuals for input, output, and reporting procedures of user libraries.

FIGURE 2

BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF CORAL


CORAL
Affiliate Members
Regular Members
Conjunct Members
Directors
President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer
Standing Committees
Executive Committee
Finance Committee
Ad Hoc Committees
Special Activities Groups
MUG
AIMS
CIRCILL
CORPSE
Members outside of CORAL

3. To maintain a sound financial policy for the MARCIVE System.
4. To explore and develop new ideas for programs, techniques, and procedures to further enhance the MARCIVE System.
5. To recommend and approve changes and/or new programs for the MARCIVE System.
6. To assist libraries in the installation of any MARCIVE Programs.[1]

MUG publishes the MARCIVE Procedures Manual and a newsletter. The structure of the interest group is much like that of the parent organization. There are active, affiliate and conjunct members. Active members are those members of CORAL which participate in the MARCIVE System. Affiliates do not belong to CORAL but do use MARCIVE. Conjuncts may be either interested institutions or individuals who do not currently participate in the use of the system. Active and affiliate members are allowed two representatives per institution, but only have one vote. Conjunct members may neither vote nor hold office. The offices for the group are president, secretary-treasurer, and representative-at-large. These officers also compose the Executive Committee.

The purposes of the Audio-Visual/Instructional Media Group (AIMS) are:

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[1] By-Laws of the Marcive Users Group. The following description is based on these by-laws.

1. To explore and develop new and innovative ideas, techniques and procedures for solving instructional problems.

2. To coordinate policies, procedure, acquisitions and listings of materials and services between the various member institutions.

3. To share our knowledge and expertise in the various aspects of performing instructional services which includes: development, production skills and techniques, equipment specifications, and maintenance services.

4. To increase the awareness of our educational communities to all facets of instructional technology including: Computer-Assisted Instruction, Individualized and Personalized Instruction, and Instructional Design and Development.

5. To function as the regional affiliate of the Texas Association for Educational Technology . . .[1]

One of the responsibilities of AIMS is the compilation and production of a union list of sixteen millimeter motion pictures. As with the MARCIVE Users Group, there are three categories of membership: active, affiliate and conjunct. Active members must also belong to CORAL and provide audio-visual services as defined by the group to:

> include some or all of the following: closed-circuit instructional television, film collections, graphic productions and electronic production services, circulation of audiovisual materials, scheduling, borrowing, or leasing films, maintaining and distributing audiovisual equipment, and cataloging of audiovisual materials for public use.[2]

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[1] By-Laws of the Audio-Visual/Instructional Media Group. The following description is based on these by-laws.

[2] AIMS By-Laws.

Affiliate members provide such services but are not members of the parent consortium. Conjunct members may be "institutions, systems or individuals, including all members of TAET /the Texas Association for Educational Technology/ who reside in the counties included in Region XX as defined by that Association, who are interested in sharing of information about audiovisual services but are not currently providing such services as an active or affiliate member of the group."[1] Each of the active or affiliate members may have up to three representatives, but only one vote. Those holding a conjunct status may not vote except in matters relating to TAET. The By-Laws of the AIMS group establish the officers to be that of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and representative to the TAET Board, who also comprise the Executive Committee. They are selected from the active and affiliate membership and need only be members of TAET. This is an important difference between AIMS and the other sub-groups, the officers of which must be representatives of CORAL institutions.

The Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Group (CIRCILL) in many ways is the special interest group most closely connected with CORAL. Though the third such sub-organization to be established, it in many respects predates the other two. It is an outgrowth of the work done in the late sixties and early seventies on the Cooperative Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Agreement. In fact, CIRCILL was the Ad Hoc Committee on Cooperative Borrowing before it became a special interest group.[1] Its purposes are:

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[1] Ibid.

1. To coordinate and evaluate programs and procedures as specified in the Council of Research and Academic Libraries (CORAL) Cooperative Circulation and Interlibrary Loan Policy statement that encourage the most effective access to and utilization of member library resources including:
    a. Direct borrowing of books.
    b. Interinstitutional reference service.
    c. Interlibrary loans.
    d. Photocopy service.
2. To explore, and recommend to CORAL new programs for increased Interlibrary Loan (ILL) and Circulation (CIRC) cooperation.
3. To explore and develop proposals for interlibrary loan and/or circulation networking.
4. To record, compile, evaluate, and distribute statistics pertinent to ILL and CIRC activities.[2]

The active members of CIRCILL are those CORAL institutions which participate in the above-mentioned agreement. Affiliate and Conjunct members of CIRCILL are described in essentially the same terms as those of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries. Active members have two representatives and two votes, affiliates have one authorized representative and one vote and conjunct members have one representative without vote. The organization has only two elected officers, a chairperson and a secretary. The Executive committee is composed of these two officials plus the most recent past-chairperson.

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[1] Minutes, November 4, 1975.

[2] By-Laws of the Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Group.

The CORAL Periodical-Serials Group (CORPSE) is the fledgling of the special activities groups and is slowly developing its place within the parent consortium. It has been given responsibility for the CORAL Union List of Periodicals. In addition, it is currently involved in developing a systematic means of coordinating the cancellation of serials subscriptions. The purposes of the group, as stated in its By-Laws are:

1. To share information among users regarding problems, procedures and needs pertaining to the CORAL UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS.
2. To establish guidelines, standards and reporting procedures of user libraries.
3. To maintain a sound financial policy for the CORAL UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS.
4. To explore and develop new ideas for programs, techniques, and procedures to further enhance the CORAL UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS.[1]

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[1] By-Laws of the CORAL Periodical-Serials Group.

Membership consists only of active members, i.e., CORAL institutions which participate in the periodicals' union list. There are three elected officers of the group: a president, who serves as representative to CORAL, a vice-president/president elect, and secretary-treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of these officials and the previous past president.[1]

Through these sub-groups, as well as through the individual members of CORAL, there is a good deal of communication with other consortia. The Texas Association for Educational Technology, of which AIMS is a regional affiliate, has already been mentioned. Through some of the individual members, CORAL is tied in with the Texas Information Exchange (TIE), an interlibrary loan network in the state. Three CORAL members, the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, the University of Texas at San Antonio and Southwest Texas State University hold individual memberships in TIE. In addition, four more hold a group membership; Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio College, St. Mary's University and Trinity University, by utilizing the TWX equipment at the Health Science Center. When discussing TIE and interlibrary loans in the state of Texas, it is necessary to consider in tandem with it the Texas Numeric Register. The TNR is a microfiche listing, arranged by Library of Congress card number, of the holdings of many libraries in Texas. All of the seven institutions with membership in TIE submit their holdings to the TNR,[1] which is used as a union list for interlibrary loans. Eight members of CORAL are also members of the Health Oriented Libraries of San Antonio (HOLSA). HOLSA "was organized in 1974 to promote communication and cooperation among local health oriented libraries."[2] Fully one third of the twenty-three institution membership of HOLSA comes from CORAL. Through the public library, the consortium interfaces with the Texas State Library Network. CORAL is therefore anything but an isolated consortium.

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[1] _Ibid_.

ACTIVITIES

The Council of Research and Academic Libraries is presently engaged in many cooperative efforts, yet four stand out as the major activities of the consortium. These are: 1) the production of union catalogs, 2) the implementation of the Cooperative Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Agreement, 3) the use of the storage center in the old building of the San Antonio Public Library, and 4) the development of cooperative acquisitions programs.

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[1] Robert Houze, "Diversity Begets Cooperation - San Antonio's Unique Consortium - CORAL," unpublished mss.

[2] Directory of Health Oriented Libraries of San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas: HOLSA, 1977, [p. 1].

Production of Union Catalogs.

At present, there are three union catalogs which are being produced by the Council of Research and Academic Libraries. The first of these to be produced, back in 1969, just three years after the founding of the consortium, was the CORAL Union List of Periodicals in the Libraries of the Greater San Antonio Area.[1] This has been updated every year since that time. Its production is the assigned responsibility of the CORAL Periodical-Serials Group, but the bulk of the actual work is done by the serials librarian at St. Mary's University. In the initial compilation of the union list from 1967 to 1969, libraries were asked to submit to St. Mary's records of their serial holdings on punch cards according to certain guidelines which had been previously established.[2] These various sets of cards were then merged into one alphabet and a computer printout was produced of the combined holdings of the involved libraries. For each revision, libraries are asked to submit changes, additions and deletions to the serials librarian of St. Mary's. CORAL collects the payments for the completed list and then reimburses St. Mary's for any expenses it has incurred during its compilation. In addition to the Union List of Periodicals, each institution can receive a separate printout of its own periodical holdings.[1] There is also a choice of format for the union list: hard-copy printout or Computer Output Microfiche (COM). The hard-copy edition is preferred. For the most recent edition, forty-two paper copies were sold as opposed to only twenty of the fiche copies.[2] Much of the programming and staff time for this project has been donated by St. Mary's.[3] The union list of serials of the CORAL group contains the periodical holdings of some fourteen members of the consortium.

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[1] Houze, "The Council of Research and Academic Libraries," op. cit., p. 264.

[2] Ibid.

The CORAL Union List of Monographs, as mentioned earlier, is partially an outgrowth of the MARCIVE card production system developed at Trinity University. Each library using this system has its own separate data base. These bases are merged with other comparable ones to form the union list. Southwest Texas State University, St. Philip's College, and San Antonio College maintain their own inhouse data bases. A program has been written at Trinity which takes these data bases, which are fixed field format and converts them to a form compatible with that of MARCIVE. Some institutions, such as Incarnate Word College and Our Lady of the Lake University, were desirous of being on the list, but had not been generating their cards through MARCIVE. They submitted many pages of LC card numbers of their holdings. These numbers were compared with the LC card number field and matching numbers were "stripped" off to rapidly build data bases for both institutions.[1]

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[1] Conversation with Betty Riley, Serials Librarian of St. Mary's University, June 13, 1978.

[2] *Ibid*.

[3] Houze, "The Council of Research and Academic Libraries," *op. cit*.

After the individual bases are merged, a tape of the composite holdings is submitted to Zytron (the same company that makes the fiche copy of the Union List of Periodicals) which generates a Computer Output Microfiche of the Union List of Monographs. Because the list is in machine readable form, it is a relatively simple matter to submit the data contained within it to the Texas Numeric Register of library holdings. Copies of the CORAL list are sold to whomever wants one, with the institutions that have their holdings included on it paying the bulk of the cost of its production.[2]

When CORAL was first considering an update of the second edition of this union list, it planned just to produce a supplemental volume. However, the majority of institutions wanted to have the list in a single alphabet.[3] Therefore, a complete revision was produced which contained almost 900,000 records (Table 2). The third edition will also be a revision and will add three more institutions to the nine already included. Some of the collections of these libraries should be significant additions. The school of Aerospace Medicine has in many ways the finest medical collection in the area and the San Antonio Public Library is the largest book collection in a seventy-mile radius around the city.

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[1] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

[2] Conversation with Edward Parker, Jr., Associate Director of Public Services at Trinity University Library, June 14, 1978.

[3] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

The third edition of the Union List of Monographs will cost CORAL $6,000 and is to have thirty to forty percent more titles than the previous edition.[1] In an unprecedented and controversial decision, it was decided that $1,000 of the cost would come from membership dues and the remaining $5,000 would be split among the eleven libraries included on the list.[2] The work on the Union List of Monographs is done, for the most part, by Trinity University and Trinco, Incorporated.

The third union list which is produced by the Council of Research and Academic Libraries is the Union List of Sixteen Millimeter Motion Pictures. The Audio-Visual/Instructional Media Group has responsibility for its production, though it is actually compiled at San Antonio College. This union list is a bit different from the other two, in that it is

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[1] Conversation with James O. Wallace, June 13, 1978.

[2] Conversation with Warren Lussky, June 23, 1978.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF RECORDS IN CORAL UNION LIST OF MONOGRAPHS (2nd Ed.)[1]

Library	Number of Records
Incarnate Word	3,010
Our Lady of the Lake	7,484
San Antonio College	192,906
Southwest Texas State	229,696
Trinity University	185,697
St. Mary's University	28,127
University of Texas Health Science Center	41,725
St. Philip's	38,769
University of Texas at San Antonio	148,121
	875,535 TOTAL

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[1] Source: Trinco Incorporated, "Memo on Actual Costs of 1977 Revision," April 29, 1977.

an on-line catalog, and is constantly updated. It also differs in the inclusion of annotations and extensive user information not included in cataloging data. This list was begun a year ago, in 1977. An updated printout is available on request, but San Antonio College will also provide telephone reference service to the on-line file. It is expected that the list will be expanded to include video tapes and other audio-visual materials. If this occurs, there will be some duplication between it and the CORAL Union List of Monographs, because this latter contains audio-visual materials which several of the institutions have classified and listed with their monographic holdings.[1]

Cooperative Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Agreement.

The CORAL Cooperative Circulation/Interlibrary Loan Agreement is a cooperative effort among eleven of the twelve academic members of the consortium which allows students, faculty, professional librarians and research staff free use and check-out privileges of the materials at another institution.[2] A student is issued a pink 3x5 authorization card (see Figure 3) at his own school. It is presented along with his student identification card to the circulation personnel at whichever

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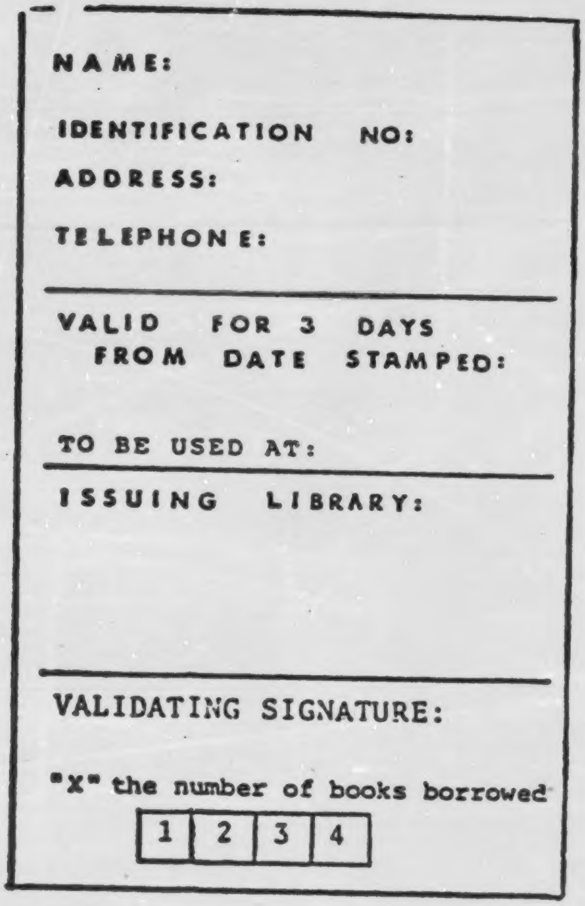
[1] Conversation with James O. Wallace, June 13, 1978.

[2] The following description is based on the CORAL Cooperative Circulation and Interlibrary Loan Policy.

FIGURE 3

FACSIMILE OF AUTHORIZATION CARD



NAME:

IDENTIFICATION NO:

ADDRESS:

TELEPHONE:

VALID FOR 3 DAYS
FROM DATE STAMPED:

TO BE USED AT:

ISSUING LIBRARY:

VALIDATING SIGNATURE:

"X" the number of books borrowed

1	2	3	4

institution he goes to charge out books. These cards contain the following information: 1) the name of the issuing library, 2) the patron's printed name, address, phone number and identification number, 3) the date the card is issued and 4) a validating signature of the library personnel issuing the card. There are two types of these cards: the "open" variety which allows the student to go to any of the cooperating institutions to charge out his books, and the "directed" type which specifies the library at which it may be used. Either one "open" or two "directed" cards may be issued at any one time. Because of the distance of Southwest Texas State University and Texas Lutheran College from the rest of the cooperating institutions, they are allowed to give two "open" authorization cards to a student at one time.

These cards may be issued any time up to approximately one month before the end of fall and spring semesters and about two weeks before the end of the last summer session. A card is valid for up to three days after issue and may be used to charge up to four books at any one time for a two-week period. In general, the card allows a student to check out stack books only and "does not include circulation privileges for periodicals, uncataloged government documents, reference books, microforms, reserve books, AV materials, or other library material."[1] The Cooperative Circulation policy does not prohibit circulation of such materials, but leaves it up to the discretion of the individual institution.

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[1] Cooperative Circulation and Interlibrary Loan Policy, p. 2.

Once a card has been used by a student, it becomes invalid for further transactions. The lending library retains all cards and uses them to compile the yearly cooperative circulation statistics.

The lending library may contact delinquent borrowers during the course of the semester. After the cutoff date for issuing authorization cards, the institutions exchange lists of individuals who either have books outstanding or still owe fines. It is the responsibility of the "borrowing" institution to pay for any books lost by its students, faculty, or staff.

Faculty members, professional librarians and research staff may charge out books by simply presenting their identification cards without an authorization card. Since they are not issued the authorization cards they are not subject to the cutoff dates at the end of each semester. In all other respects, however, their loan transactions are treated like those of the students, including the liability for fines for overdue books. In addition to check-out privileges, faculty, professional librarians, and research staff may obtain photocopies of journal articles through interlibrary loan from other CORAL institutions participating in the agreement. The cost of this service is determined by the photocopying library. Copies for binding or other library purposes are provided at no charge.

Since both graduate and undergraduate students are expected to borrow materials directly from the participating institutions, interlibrary loan is normally reserved for graduate students and faculty who are obtaining materials from the two out-of-town institutions, Texas Lutheran College and Southwest Texas State University, and from institutions which do not participate in the reciprocal borrowing arrangement.

As was mentioned in the previous chapter, the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio does not participate in the Cooperative Circulation Agreement. It has, however, made special arrangements with three other institutions to allow their graduate students to obtain materials directly from the medical school.[1] The structure of this agreement is essentially the same as the one described above.

There might be some speculation as to why the students at the cooperating institutions cannot, like the faculty, simply present just their identification cards without authorization cards when checking out materials. The reason is that they are expected first to try the resources of their own libraries before going elsewhere for materials. Thus, the student must first come to his own library, obtain the necessary authorization, and then proceed to another library.

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[1] These schools are Incarnate Word College, Our Lady of the Lake University and Trinity University.

This is believed to limit the flow of traffic at institutions in more desirable locations and help to take the burden off of the larger libraries.[1] "It also provides opportunity for the librarians to be aware of needs of students at their institutions and to suggest other materials which might be overlooked by the student."[2]

Students, faculty and concerned staff at the institutions which cooperate in the reciprocal borrowing arrangement are informed about its existence in a variety of ways. Information flyers are distributed to them at the libraries and the service is described in several of the college catalogs.

The Cooperative Circulation agreement has certainly been an advantage to both the library user and the library. The user need not wait a week to obtain materials from a local institution through interlibrary loan; he can go to the institution and obtain it directly and immediately. The burden of the interlibrary loan department is significantly reduced by saving staff time which would have been necessary to retrieve and process materials from the stacks, as well as the costs of wrapping and postage.

Cooperative Storage Facility.

The old main building of the San Antonio Public Library is located downtown approximately two blocks from the newer facility. The City uses it for several purposes. First, it houses the Hertzberg Collection of circus books and memorabilia. It is open daily to the public. Because of this collection, the library maintains a small staff in the building. The facility is also used as a transfer center for books going between branches and the main library. Finally, because of the large amount of space available, it serves the City as a general "catch-all" storage area. The Records Department of San Antonio stores materials there. In addition, book shelves, desks and other items which are to be used for new branch libraries, are often housed in the old building until the new facility is ready to receive them.

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[1] Conversation with Regina Richter, Head of Circulation and Reference at St. Mary's University Library, June 14, 1978.

[2] James O. Wallace, Correspondence with the author, July 17, 1978.

The Hertzberg Collection is housed in the only portion of the building which is open to the public. The rest of the facility consists of a multi-tiered stack tower. It is in this tower that the City has granted space to members of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries to store some of their own materials.

The stack space in this area is capable of containing about 250,000 to 300,000 volumes, but CORAL members are only allowed storage in designated areas. Collections are kept segregated by each individual institution. Because of the large amount of unused space available, the City of San Antonio has always provided the use of this storage facility, free of charge, to members of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries.[1] At the present time, approximately eight CORAL libraries, excluding the public library itself, store materials in the facility.[2] The cooperating libraries are expected to phone ahead before they come to page materials from the stacks. "A simple contract is executed yearly between each member library and the City of San Antonio for renewal of this cooperative arrangement."[3]

In addition to its use as a storage center, there has been some use of the facility as an exchange center for duplicate materials. In 1970, Trinity University gave permission for any CORAL member to go through its collection of duplicates stored on the fourth and fifth stack levels of the old library building and take what it wanted.[4] The Health Sciences Center of the University of Texas donated a good deal of materials it had in the center to the Texas Tech School of Medicine in Lubbock when that institution first opened.[1] The San Antonio Public Library has two days a year when any authorized representative of a nonprofit organization can come to the old library building and take books that the public library has designated for withdrawal from its collection.

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[1] Conversation with Irwin Sexton, Director of the San Antonio Public Library, June 16, 1978.

[2] Our Lady of the Lake University, the University of Texas Health Science Center, Southwest Texas State University, St. Philip's College, Trinity University, Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, Southwest Research Institute, Incarnate Word College and San Antonio College.

[3] Houze, "The Council of Research and Academic Libraries," op. cit., p. 265.

[4] Minutes, February 18, 1970.

Cooperative Acquisitions.

Much has been said at an earlier point about the success CORAL had in its early years in obtaining grant funds for cooperative acquisitions programs. Each library picked an area or areas of specialization and made a special effort in developing them. These areas of specialization were not well maintained after the "drying up" of the special purpose federal funds.[2] Nonetheless, effort has been made since that time to avoid the duplication of expensive library materials. In 1969, Robert Houze of Trinity University was asked to prepare a form on which CORAL members could report the acquisition of materials valued at $50 or more or which were otherwise considered significant.[3] Cancellations were also to be listed. These reports were to be mailed on or before the tenth of each month to other members of the consortium.

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[1] Conversation with David Kronick, June 21, 1978.

[2] Conversation with Warren Lussky, June 23, 1978.

[3] Minutes, May 1, 1969.

This project is known as the "Notable Acquisitions Clearinghouse." Unfortunately, the member libraries are not for the most part conscientious in making these reports.

At the present time, several of the special activities groups are attempting to coordinate acquisitions and acquisitions policies. The Audio-Visual/Instructional Media Group is investigating purchase on a consortial basis of sixteen millimeter films and video-tapes from Time-Life, Inc.[1] The CORAL Periodical-Serials Group, in an effort to coordinate cancellations of serials subscriptions, asked all periodicals librarians in the group to report to the periodicals librarian at St. Mary's University by July 1, 1978 any titles that they are planning to drop. A master list will be compiled and sent to the members. The plan "is not an attempt to dictate which titles a library should or should not cancel. It is hoped, however, that it will prevent a title from being *unknowingly* cancelled by all libraries subscribing to it."[2]

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[1] Minutes, April 28, 1978.

[2] *Ibid*.

CHAPTER III

AN EVALUATION OF CORAL ACTIVITIES

We have looked at the history of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries, as well as described its organizational structure and activities. What remains now is to evaluate the success of the sonsortium in serving the needs of its individual members. This shall be done first by examining some of the activities discussed in the previous chapter from the standpoint of their usefulness and costs and then by summarizing some of the general attitudes expressed in interviews with librarians at the various member institutions.

UNION LISTS

One activity of the consortium with exciting possibilities is the Union List of Monographs. It has great potential as a reference tool to locate items for students to borrow through the cooperative circulation agreement. Perhaps it may someday even be used as a book selection aid. The Union List, however, presently suffers from several limitations. First, it is not a record of the holdings of all CORAL members. The third edition will only have twelve of the twenty member libraries included. The Public and almost all of the academic libraries will be represented, but only one of the special libraries will be included. It is doubtful that this will change in the near future either. A criterion for inclusion in the CORAL Union List of Monographs is that an institution have its records in machine-readable form,[1] a requirement that most of the special libraries do not fill. In addition, the collections of some of the libraries that are currently included on the list are only partially represented (see Table 3). Only about 74 per cent of their holdings are listed and only about 37 per cent of the combined resources of the entire consortium. Many of the libraries have yet to do a retrospective conversion of all of their holdings for inclusion. Until the complete holdings of all CORAL members are included on the Union List of Monographs, it will remain an extremely limited and incomplete tool.

The CORAL Union List of Monographs is also beginning to cost the members a good deal of money. The first edition, produced in 1976, was essentially paid for by grant funds.[2] For the production of the second edition, Trinco gave a discount of $6753 to the members, greatly reducing what the cost would have been to them. CORAL institutions only paid $3000 for this 1977 revision.[3] Trinco will not donate this much time and money for the third edition, meaning that the participating members will have to bear a greater amount of the costs themselves.

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[1] Conversation with James O. Wallace, June 13, 1978.

[2] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

[3] Trinco Incorporated, "Memo on Actual Costs of 1977 Revision," April 29, 1977.

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF RECORDS INCLUDED IN THE SECOND EDITION OF THE UNION LIST OF MONOGRAPHS AND TOTAL SIZE OF THE LIBRARIES' COLLECTIONS[1]

Library	Number of Records	Size of Collection
Incarnate Word	3,010	90,402
Our Lady of the Lake	7,484	89,900
San Antonio College	192,906	192,906
Southwest Texas State	229,696	250,582
Trinity University	185,697	190,246
St. Mary's University	28,127	131,847
University of Texas Health Science Center	41,725	41,725
St. Philip's	38,769	42,000
UTSA	148,121	148,121
TOTALS	875,535	1,177,729

Percentage of total collections included in union list: 74.3%

Percentage of total number of volumes of CORAL members' collections (2,332,661) included in the list: 37.5%

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[1] Statistics on the size of CORAL library collections were obtained from the American Library Directory, 30th edition. For three member libraries, San Antonio College, University of Texas Health Science Center and the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA), the number of records in the Union List exceeded the figures reported in the American Library Directory. In these instances, the larger figures are used.

Some of these costs will be defrayed by the $1000 which is being paid from the membership dues. There has been a good deal of dispute about whether or not it was fair to take money from all of the members to pay for a project that benefits only some of them. About two thirds of all dues collected from the entire membership for this year will go toward the production of the third edition. The Union List of Monographs is therefore not only beginning to cost the consortium some money, but some internal problems as well.

The Union List of Periodicals is a comprehensive listing of the serial holdings of many of the CORAL libraries. Yet it is limited in a fashion similar to the monographic list. Many of the member institutions, especially the medical libraries, are not included on the periodical list. One problem is in the establishment of the main entry for journal titles. The medical libraries do not for the most part use corporate author as main entry, as is used on the CORAL list, but rather title entries.[1] The Journal of the American Medical Association, for example, would file under "J" in the public catalogs of the medical libraries but under "A" in the union list. Unless a compromise is arranged or a technique of cross referencing is developed, the holdings of a large number of CORAL members will probably never be included on the list.

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[1] Conversation with David Kronick, June 21, 1978.

Copies of the Union List of Periodicals are fairly inexpensive: $40 for a computer printout and $5 for a microfiche set.[1] Yet these are only the apparent costs. There are hidden costs as well, in the production of both the serial and monographic lists. In both instances, staff at the institutions having primary responsibility for their production are devoting inordinate amounts of their regular working hours to the projects with little or no reimbursement from CORAL. The serials librarian at St. Mary's University works virtually full-time in the summer months in the compilation of that list and even finds it necessary to hire a part-time worker at that time.[2] The sale of the list pays for that temporary employee, but does not really reimburse St. Mary's for the time spent by the librarian. What is essentially the loss of a professional staff member during the summer months must to a certain extent hamper library services at that university. The Associate Director of Technical Services at Trinity University devotes a great deal of time to the monographic list, yet her institution is not being recompensed for this contribution. "It costs Trinity a lot of money in salary time."[1] Some way to spread these costs more evenly among the participating institutions is therefore needed. However, if this were done, it is not clear that the members would be willing to continue the projects.

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[1] Information supplied from questionnaire, submitted by James O. Wallace.

[2] Conversations with Regina Richter and Betty Riley, St. Mary's University, June 14, 1978.

COOPERATIVE CIRCULATION/INTERLIBRARY LOAN

One activity that the Council of Research and Academic Libraries has done little with is the expansion of interlibrary loan services. This is mainly because students and faculty for the most part must go directly to an institution to borrow materials. As was mentioned previously, interlibrary loan services are usually reserved for faculty and graduate students who are obtaining items from either the in-town institutions which do not participate in the cooperating circulation agreement or from the two participating out-of-town schools, Southwest Texas State University and Texas Lutheran College. There are no provisions made for interlibrary lending to undergraduates. In that respect, it does not extend beyond the guidelines established by the current American Library Association interlibrary lending policy. In fact, since the CORAL policy restricts lending among the in-town institutions, it is less liberal than the ALA code. Undergraduate students may be greatly inconvenienced by being unable to use interlibrary loan, especially those at Southwest Texas State University and Texas Lutheran College, who must drive forty-five minutes or an hour to get to one of the San Antonio libraries. In addition, the undergraduates at all the academic institutions are denied access through interlibrary loan to the collections of the CORAL special libraries.

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[1] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

Interlibrary loan requests from members do not seem to take precedence over those received from non-members. There is neither a written CORAL policy governing this nor a consensus of opinion among the members. Of ten libraries responding to questions concerning interlibrary loan on the questionnaire (see Appendix B), only two stated that they gave preferential treatment to CORAL members and the other eight stated that they did not.

Another point which seems to vary from institution to institution is the liberality of lending policies to members of the consortium. Three of the ten libraries mentioned above indicated that they would lend a wider variety of materials to CORAL libraries, but for the most part, requests from members get primarily the same treatment as those from non-members. In other words, the Council of Research and Academic Libraries is at present engaged in contracted but otherwise relatively standard interlibrary loan activities, the efficacy of which would probably not appreciably change if the consortium did not exist at all.

There are, however, two areas in which interlibrary loan is more successful with members than it is with non-members. Most of the libraries polled stated that there is a higher percentage of satisfied requests from members than from other institutions. In addition, most believed that requests to CORAL libraries seem to be filled more rapidly. The first of these might be due to the existence of the union catalogs, which allow the staff to determine the location of a particular item. The reason why requests are filled more rapidly is probably because members tend to be closer geographically than non-members.

Cooperative Circulation among CORAL institutions is a much more well-defined program than is interlibrary loan. Procedures for borrowing are very specifically stated in the agreement described in the previous chapter. The reciprocal borrowing service is also more successful. An average of 1730 authorization cards are honored each year, with an average of 4196 books being annually charged with these cards. These figures greatly understate the program's success. The importance of such a cooperative circulation program cannot be measured in numbers alone. With a relatively small investment in staff time (no library has honored more than 960 cards in the space of one year - see Appendix C), the CORAL academic libraries have provided their students with direct access to a significantly larger pool of resources than is available at any one of the institutions. At the same time, they have been able to avoid duplication of materials known to be available at another CORAL institution through the cooperative circulation arrangement.

Despite this success, there are some aspects of the program which might bear examination. Why is it necessary for a student to first go to his own institution to obtain an authorization card? One answer given by librarians at one of the CORAL libraries is that it helps to limit the flow of traffic to some of the more heavily used libraries.[1] Even so, the cooperating institutions are creating additional work by filling out the authorization cards. In addition, it could at times be a great inconvenience to students, especially those from the out-of-town institutions, if they are already in San Antonio and must first go back to San Marcos or Seguin to obtain a card.

In the past few years, there has been a steady decrease in the use of the reciprocal borrowing service. From September 1974 to the end of August 1975, the time when use was at its peak, 1882 cards were honored in checking out 4784 books. The most recently compiled statistics for September 1976 through August 1977 show a marked decline from these figures. During this time period, only 1531 cards were honored in checking out 3575 books (see Table 4), reflecting a decline of 18 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, over the 1974-1975 figures. The members of the consortium do not themselves understand this decline, but hasten to point out that there has been an increase in the ratio of cards honored to cards issued. They attribute this rise in efficiency to the successful use on the part of both students and library staff of the CORAL Union List of Monographs. This, however, while helping to explain the drop in number of cards issued does not explain the decline in the annual number of volumes circulated. Perhaps the cooperating libraries are making less of an effort to advertise the service to their constituents than they did in earlier years. In any event, this decline would appear to deserve further study.

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[1] Conversation with Regina Richter, June 14, 1978.

COOPERATIVE STORAGE FACILITY

When the members of CORAL first applied to the City of San Antonio for use of storage space in the stack tower of the old main library building, they envisioned great possibilities for the use of that space. The proposed three potential uses for it:

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF CORAL COOPERATIVE CIRCULATION STATISTICS[1]

Year	Total Cards Issued	Total Cards Honored	Total Cards Honored/Issued	Total Books Charged	Total Books Charged/Cards Honored
1970-71[2] (Sept. 1970-May 1971)	N.A.	1857	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1971-72[3] (September to September)	3232	1727	.53	4099	2.37
1972-73	3274	1654	.50	3811	2.30
1973-74	2758	1877	.68	4639	2.47
1974-75	2740	1882	.68	4784	2.54
1975-76	2614	1710	.65	4270	2.49
1976-77	2060	1531	.74	3575	2.33
TOTALS (September, 1971-September, 1977)	16,678	10,381	---	25,178	----
AVERAGE OF TOTALS	2779.66	1730.16	.62	4196.33	2.42

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[1] Not all libraries have systematically kept complete cooperative circulation statistics. The above figures should therefore not be considered as being completely accurate, but only indicative of the extent to which the service is being used.

> 1. As a storage [facility] for inactive materials from the cooperating institutions.
>
> 2. [To house] cooperative acquisitions of expensive materials . . . which [are] too costly for one institution to purchase, but could be purchased cooperatively or with a grant . . .
>
> 3. [As a] storage [facility] for duplicate materials to be exchanged among the San Antonio institutions or with other institutions . . . [in a] national and even international exchange program.[1]

It was hoped to staff this facility with either employees of the individual institutions on a part-time basis or with a full-time individual. CORAL expected to provide for "retrieval and delivery . . . as well as on-site use" of centrally stored materials.[2] Eventually, as the activities of the consortium expanded and a coordinator of CORAL was appointed, it was assumed that a central office would be established at this facility.[3] The members expected it to resemble in miniature the Midwest Inter-Library Center (now the Center for Research Libraries).[4]

Most of these plans were never implemented. The consortium to this date does not have a director, so no office space is being occupied by CORAL at the storage center. Individual institutions are responsible for the paging of their own material, so there is no staff at the building for this function. Efforts in cooperative acquisition made by CORAL have been, for the most part, decentralized in character. Except in the case of motion pictures and video-tapes, joint purchase of material has not been a major effort on the part of the consortium, so the storage center has not been used to house such material.

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[1] Minutes, September 9, 1968.

[2] Houze, "CORAL," _op_. _cit_., p. 187.

[3] _Ibid_.

[4] Minutes, September 9, 1968.

The storage center supplied to CORAL members by the City of San Antonio has, in many respects then, been the most underutilized of the services provided to members through the consortium. Nonetheless, the cooperatively used facility has been very useful to certain institutions. The Southwest Research Institute, the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, Incarnate Word College and Our Lady of the Lake University all have space problems in their libraries and accordingly put the storage area to good use.[1] In fact, the first two of these institutions have stated that the center in the old Public Library is the consortium service from which they derive the most benefit.

The materials stored seem to be very infrequently used. Of six institutions, other than the Public Library itself, that responded on the questionnaire that they housed items at the center, only three had ever paged any of them, and none retrieved more than a few volumes a year. It appears, then, that the facility is being used essentially for "dead" storage.

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[1] Conversations with Maureen Funnell of Southwest Foundation for Research and Education, Edwin Vaught of Southwest Research Institute, Mendell Morgan of Incarnate Word College and Sister Miriam Dorothy Lueb of Our Lady of the Lake University.

If, however, any of these materials are of any more value than that of dead storage, several points must be made. The stack tower in which they are stored is an all-metal structure which is not air-conditioned. In San Antonio, it is not uncommon for summer temperatures to reach 100 degrees Fahrenheit. At such times, bookstack temperatures may well equal or exceed the outside temperatures. Additionally, the San Antonio River flows directly behind the structure, so that the air tends not only to be very hot, but quite humid as well. These two forces may accelerate the physical deterioration of the stored materials. Many of the items which were stored in the center no more than ten years ago may already be turning brown and brittle. If the cooperating libraries are housing anything of great value in the old Public Library building, i.e., items which they may someday wish to return to their own buildings, there could be severe conservation and/or restoration problems.

GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD CORAL

Though the Council of Research and Academic Libraries has been less successful in recent years in obtaining grant funds for cooperative purposes, it did help eight of its members to secure a total of $288,000 in special purpose grant funds in 1967 and 1968:

Incarnate Word College	$ 3,000	$	
Our Lady of the Lake College	6,000	4,538	
St. Mary's University	1,000	11,345	
San Antonio College	1,000	11,345	
St. Philip's College	1,000	. . . .	
Southwest Texas State College	9,000	75,630	
Texas Lutheran College	12,000	9,075	
Trinity University	75,000	68,067	
	$ 108,000 +	$180,000	= $208.000[1]

These funds more than make up for the costs that have been incurred by some of the members in the pursuit of consortium activities. This is true, however, only for the academic members of CORAL. The academic libraries have traditionally been the prime movers of the organization and, as a result, the major beneficiaries. Yet there are other types of libraries which are members of CORAL and there is some question as to whether or not the consortium is really serving their needs.

The San Antonio Public Library does not seem to benefit from its membership in the Council in any direct way. Since the library is not, in the strict sense of the word, an educational institution, it may not receive educational grant funds. It does not participate in the Cooperative Circulation Agreement because any of the patrons of the San Antonio institutions may check out books from the Public Library by virtue of the fact that they are citizens of the county. It does not, though, in general serve the students of Texas Lutheran College or Southwest Texas State University, because these schools are outside its jurisdiction. Irwin Sexton, Director of the San Antonio Public Library, notes that his organization has little to do with the consortium other than providing CORAL members with storage space in its old building.[1] However, since some of its holdings will be included in the new edition of the Union List of Monographs, the Public Library may become more involved in the activities of the Council.

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[1] Source: Houze, "CORAL," *op*. *cit*., p. 188.

The two special libraries[2] of the Southwest Research Institute and the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education do not participate in many of the activities of CORAL. Like the Public Library, they are not eligible to receive educational grant funds. Neither do they participate in the Cooperative Circulation Agreement. Because special librarians do much of the literature searching for their organizations, their patrons have little need for borrowing privileges at other libraries in the area. Finally, because the research interests of these institutions are very narrow in scope, most of the collections of the CORAL academic libraries are of little interest to them. Since the union lists are primarily composed of the holdings of the academic members, these tools are of questionable utility to these special libraries.

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[1] Telephone conversation with Irwin Sexton, June 15, 1978.

[2] The USAA Library, though a special library as well, is still too new a member to make statements about the degree to which CORAL serves its needs.

The federal medical libraries, like the public and special libraries mentioned above, cannot qualify for receipt of federal educational funds. Nor do they participate in the Cooperative Circulation Agreement. Yet the federal libraries, which hold affiliate memberships in the organization, have a more fundamental problem which handicaps them when it comes to participating in the activities of the group. Because they are government institutions, they find it very difficult, and in some cases, impossible to contribute monetarily to the consortium. This means that they have been unable to participate in certain activities of CORAL that have interested them. When the Council began discussing the possibilities of a book delivery system which would include all the member libraries, Ms. Judith Arnn, Librarian of the Wilford Hall Air Force Base Medical Library, was keenly interested. Because she relies heavily on the collections of the Aeromedical Library at Brooks Air Force Base, she daily sends one of her own employees there to pick up and return materials. A courier service could therefore prevent a significant drain on the staff time at her facility. The Wilford Hall Library cannot presently participate in such a system because of present funding policies. The library is directly under the authority of the Surgeon General's Office, rather than the local base commandant, and has great difficulties in entering into contractual or other business arrangements with non-governmental agencies.[1]

The Strughold Aeromedical Library at Brooks Air Force Base has more control over its own funds than does Wilford Hall. Since it is classified as a technical rather than a medical facility, it reports to the base commander rather than to the Surgeon General.[2] The library of aerospace medicine is still not immune to bureaucratic red tape, however, and often has difficulty participating in CORAL activities. For example, when CORAL was trying to obtain financial commitments for the third edition of the Union List of Monographs from those institutions that were to have their holdings included, the Aeromedical Library was unable to promise the necessary $500.[3] The funds can probably be obtained, but not without a fair amount of difficulties caused by purchasing procedures.

Because the federal libraries cannot contribute as much as can the full membership, they reap fewer benefits from the consortium. Their relationship with CORAL, then, is more a concordant rather than an active one. Several of the librarians at the federal institutions were asked why they remained in the organization. One said, "I just never found any graceful way to get out." Another sentiment expressed, which seemed to be the more prevalent one, was so that "you could say we were not antisocial." Fred Todd, Head Librarian of the Strughold Aeromedical Library, sees a definite advantage in keeping in touch with the happenings in the surrounding library community: "We should not isolate ourselves; we need to be part of these various [cooperative] organizations."[1]

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[1] Conversation with Judith Arnn, June 16, 1978.

[2] Conversation with Fred Todd, Head Librarian of the Strughold Aeromedical Library, June 21, 1978.

[3] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

In fact, the general consensus seems to be that the very best aspect of the consortium is the spirit of cooperation it has generated and the familiar relations that have developed among the librarians involved. The Director of the San Antonio College Learning Resource Center has said, "Basically what CORAL has done is [to] create an atmosphere of cooperation [the like of which] I know of no place in the country. There is nowhere in the country where there is more willing cooperation between libraries."[2] The Director of the San Antonio Public Library voiced a similar opinion: "It's a good relationship to maintain. We feel that it's worthwhile to meet with the other /librarians/, to see what their interests are, to see what direction we're going . . . to exchange ideas." He cites several instances where these close relations with other librarians in CORAL have helped him in the administration of his own system. A few years ago, the San Antonio Public Library bought video tapes of some educational news television programs from a business firm in California. With the purchase, they were given unlimited copying privileges, a considerable advantage when one has nine branches to support. The Public Library did not have the high-speed equipment to handle the duplication efficiently, so San Antonio College, which did have the proper equipment, did the work for the City at cost. SAC has also developed an optical character recognition form which is compatible with OCLC and MARC and which the Public Library will use when it closes its catalog.[1] When the Brooke Army Medical Center Library first began use of the MARCIVE System of catalog card production, it did so through another CORAL member, the University of Texas Health Science Center.[2] If the Medical Center Library had not been an affiliate member of the consortium, it might have taken several years longer to become involved in the system. Although these are not examples of direct benefits obtained from CORAL affiliation, they are the results of an effective communication system that has developed among the members.

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[1] Conversation with Fred Todd, June 21, 1978.

[2] Conversation with James O. Wallace, June 13, 1978.

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[1] Conversation with Irwin Sexton, June 16, 1978.

[2] Conversation with Vivian L. Dobbs, June 19, 1978.

While it is true that the academic members of CORAL have always profited more from membership in the consortium, they have also invested more. Other CORAL institutions are not benefiting as substantially, but still for the most part believe in the importance of maintaining familiar working relations with the other libraries in the areas. Because of these close ties, members, whether academic, public, private or federal have received a number of indirect benefits from their membership in the Council.

CONCLUSION

The Council of Research and Academic Libraries was founded in 1966 to enhance the services and resources of a number of libraries in the San Antonio area. Has it accomplished these goals? The answer depends on who is asked. If the question were posed to one of the academic members, the answer would probably be an emphatic yes. Academic inter-library cooperation in the consortium has been extensive and successful. If, however, the same question were put to the other members of CORAL, the response might be a good deal less enthusiastic. Though these institutions have obtained some indirect benefits through membership in the organization, they have generally not been as well served by a number of consortial activities as have their academic counterparts. Perhaps the specialized needs of many of the non-academic libraries cannot be satisfied through a local consortium. In any event, it would seem desirable for the Council of Research and Academic Libraries to re-examine its goals and the role these libraries might play in achieving them.

A few specific recommendations in relation to present CORAL activities would seem to deserve further consideration by the consortium. First, the members should probably content themselves for the next several years with supplements to, rather than a complete revision of, the third edition of the Union List of Monographs. The convenience of having the list in a single alphabet would not seem to justify the relatively high costs necessary to produce a revision, as has been done each year since the first edition in 1976.[1] Until a substantially greater number of records become available in machine-readable form for inclusion in the list, a complete revision is probably not cost-effective.

Secondly, the academic libraries should try, on an experimental basis, allowing students using reciprocal borrowing privileges to check out books from other libraries with their student identification cards rather than authorization cards. It might not put as significant a drain upon certain circulation departments as members might think. Much of the time spent in extra circulation activity might be offset by that saved from not having to issue authorization cards. If the cooperating institutions still feel that they need to limit the number of books circulated to students from other schools, they can establish a maximum number of books that may be charged with any one student identification card presented. Abandoning the authorization forms would require that members devise a new method for compiling statistics, since this is presently done by counting the honored cards. Yet a certain amount of extra effort on the part of library staff might be worthwhile if such a change in procedures proves to be of considerable advantage to students.

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[1] Conversation with Ruby Miller, June 22, 1978.

Provisions should be made to allow undergraduates as well as faculty and graduate students to obtain, through interlibrary loan, materials from out-of-town CORAL institutions. Investigation should also be made to see if undergraduates could use interlibrary loan services to borrow items from CORAL libraries not participating in the cooperative circulation agreement. To reciprocate, direct borrowing privileges at the academic institutions could be given to the special librarians. Comments made by several of these individuals in interviews seemed to indicate an interest in having such privileges.

It is not very likely that the members of CORAL who are presently storing materials in the old San Antonio Public Library building will install air-conditioning and climate control in its stacks. What they could do, however, is send staff members to inspect the items being housed there and evaluate them for potential value and future usefulness. If that value is negligible, the stored volumes could be left where they are or even discarded. If, however, any of these materials are likely to be of use in the future, they should be returned to their respective institutions before the high heat and humidity forever render them unusable.

Despite the reservations that have been expressed above, the Council of Research and Academic Libraries has a history of accomplishments of which it can justly feel proud. Because of the existence of the consortium, a number of the member libraries have received substantial grant funding. The Cooperative Circulation Agreement in effect among most of the CORAL academic libraries has provided students at these institutions with greater access to the library resources available in the area. Because of the same agreement, these libraries have had the option to avoid the purchase of expensive items that are known to be held by other members. Bibliographic access to the resources in the area has been improved by the existence of the CORAL union lists of periodicals, monographs and sixteen millimeter films. The consortium has also greatly assisted in the development of the MARCIVE System of catalog card production. In the twelve years of its existence, CORAL has fostered an attitude of cooperation in the San Antonio area which could perhaps be matched in few other places in the United States.

Yet one question remains. What is it costing these institutions to engage in this cooperative enterprise? Judging from responses made on the questionnaire and in interviews, most members are not fully aware of the expenses they have incurred because of CORAL. The librarians at these institutions recognize the more visible costs, such as the payment of dues and the purchase of the various union lists, but the hidden costs, most noticeably the staff time invested by certain members, have not, to my knowledge, been analyzed. Though it is beyond the scope of this essay to prepare such an extensive analysis of the costs of membership, a rough estimate might be ventured. If one includes the total expenditures for the compilation of the union lists, the value of the considerable amount of staff time devoted to their production, the increased burden upon a number of circulation departments, the time spent by staff members in CORAL and sub-group meetings, committee work and the preparation of grant proposals, as well as the out-of-hand expenses such as photocopying and mailing, it might be found that participation in the Council of Research and Academic Libraries is costing the membership something over $25,000 a year.

This figure, in itself, is not very large except when it is realized that most of it comes from the budgets of a very few institutions. There are certainly many members who reap considerable benefit from CORAL without making substantial staff or fiscal contributions. Yet, for at least four institutions -- Trinity University, St. Mary's University, San Antonio College and the University of Texas Health Science Center -- membership in the consortium is becoming very expensive in terms of the probable or apparent benefits received.

A means for determining just how much it costs to keep the activities of the group underway and a way to distribute these costs more equitably among the members would seem desirable.

Two final recommendations should therefore be made. The members of the Council of Research and Academic Libraries should establish a separate budget funded by membership dues and entirely dedicated to the support of their cooperative activities. Secondly, this budget should provide for the support of an executive officer who will coordinate CORAL programs and perform many of the tasks which are presently handled by staff at several of the member institutions. This would enable these employees to spend more time in the support and improvement of in-house library services. The establishment of such an office is necessary if the consortium wishes to continue in the expansion of its activities. The present committee structure would be unable effectively to administer such a service as the proposed book delivery system.

With the establishment of an executive office, an even wider scope of cooperative activities than are presently engaged in could be expected. The Council should be watched very closely in the next year or two, for it is during that time when present efforts to develop a separate financial structure for consortial activities should bear fruit. With careful planning and the fiscal and moral support of the entire membership, the Council of Research and Academic Libraries should be even more successful in interlibrary cooperation than it has been in the past.

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APPENDIX A

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME OF LIBRARY:

DIRECTOR OR HEAD LIBRARIAN:

TELEPHONE NUMBER:

QUESTIONNAIRE*

GENERAL

1. How would you characterize the users of your library?

   % undergraduate students

   graduate students

   faculty

   scientists/engineers/doctors, etc.

   general public
   other (please specify)

2. In general, how would you describe the library needs of these users?

3. Does CORAL offer access to resources which help meet or contribute significantly toward meeting these needs?

4. Is the consortium well advertised to your constituents? How are they made aware of the added services provided through CORAL?

5. What were the annual costs for your library to be a member of CORAL?
   in 1973 -

   1974 -

   1975 -

   1976 -

   1977 -

---

*Any information given in confidence in response to either this questionnaire or during the course of interviews will be treated with discretion. Specific names of persons or institutions will not be mentioned if the individuals proffering the information so requests. Please indicate any responses in the questionnaire that should be treated confidentially.

6. What costs are included in the above? (Note: Questions 8, 9 and 10 also request data on costs.)

7. Are these figures estimates or actual costs?

8. In what areas of the library budget have costs increased because of membership in CORAL? By how much?

		Increase in costs	As a Percentage of costs	
Circulation	$			%
Inter-library Loan				
Photocopying and microfilming services				
Collection Development				
Building (construction) costs				
Other (please specify)				

9. In what areas have they decreased? By how much?

	Increase in costs	As a Percentage of costs	
Circulation	$		%
Inter-library Loan			
Photocopying and microfilming services			
Collection Development			
Building (construction) costs			
Other (please specify)			

10. Have total operating costs changed because of membership?

	Percentage change	on Total Cost of
Increased?	%	$
Decreased?	%	$

11. Have services to your patrons been significantly improved because of your membership in CORAL? In what ways?

12. Has staff time devoted to consortium activities limited other primary library services? In what ways?

UNION LIST OF SERIALS

13. Approximately what percentage of periodicals requested by your patrons through your ILL department can be found among the CORAL member libraries?

14. How do you update the union list? How often?

15. Can you estimate the costs incurred by your institution annually in updating and reporting your holdings to the list? What are they?

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN

16. What is the approximate staff time,in full-time equivalents, that is devoted to ILL services at your institution?

Professional -

Clerical -

17. How many ILL requests were received last year at your library?

from CORAL members -

from other libraries -

18. How many requests to borrow materials did your ILL department make last year?

to CORAL members--

to other libraries -

19. How long, on the average, does it take your library to obtain material through ILL from another CORAL member?
From a non-member library?

20. What percentage of these requests sent to other libraries are satisfied (% = total satisfied/total sent) when they are made to:

CORAL members -

non-members -

21. Do requests received by your ILL department from CORAL member libraries get higher priority treatment than those recieved from other libraries?
If so, in what ways?

22. Does your library lend materials to member libraries which it might not lend to non-members, i.e., is your lending policy more liberal for members than for non-members? Please explain.

RECIPROCAL BORROWING SERVICES PROGRAM

23. Does your institution participate in the reciprocal borrowing agreement with other CORAL member libraries? If no, skip to question 27.

24. How many of your own constituents were issued CORAL borrowing cards?

during 1973 -
1974 -
1975 -
1976 -
1977 -

25. How many patrons of other CORAL member libraries borrowed materials from your library?

in 1973 -
1974 -
1975 -
1976 -
1977 -

26. How many volumes did they borrow?

in 1973 -
1974 -
1975 -
1976 -
1977 -

STORAGE CENTER

27. How many square feet of space does your institution utilize at the CORAL storage center? How many volumes does your library store at the center?

28. How many volumes of its own materials did your institution retrieve from the storage center?

in 1973 -
1974 -
1975 -
1976 -
1977 -

29. How many volumes of materials owned by other CORAL member libraries did your institution retrieve from the storage center?

in 1973 -
1974 -
1975 -
1976 -
1977 -

30. What is the average time required for your library to secure materials from the storage center?

Those stored by your institution at the center -

Those stored by other CORAL members -

SUMMARY

31. Do you believe your library is getting as much out of the consortium as it is putting into it? Why? What criteria or data do you feel support your view?

32. In what ways would you wish to see CORAL activities changed?

Expanded?

Contracted?

Other?

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES

SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED: 20

NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES RETURNED: 11

Response Percentage: 55%

GENERAL

1. How would you characterize the users of your library?

> The users of the academic libraries are predominantly undergraduate in character, except at the U.T. Health Science Center, where they are mostly graduate students. The users of the two reporting special libraries are primarily scientists/engineers/doctors, etc. The user population of the Public Library is the citizenry of Bexar County.

2. In general, how would you describe the library needs of these users?

> Academic libraries -- primarily to supplement the educational function. To a lesser extent, for research by faculty.
>
> Special libraries -- research of a scientific and technical nature. For one of the two, support of a technical and medical educational program.
>
> Public Library - broad needs.

3. Does CORAL offer access to resources which help meet or contribute significantly toward meeting these needs?

yes	7
somewhat	2
no	1
no response	1

4. Is the consortium well advertised to your constituents?

yes	8
somewhat	1
no	2

How are they made aware of the added services provided through CORAL?

In a variety of ways - through word-of-mouth, library instruction, brochures, leaflets, school orientation, library tours, college bulletins, school newspapers.

5. What were the annual costs for your library to be a member of CORAL?

Responses varied from zero to $1500 a year. This wide range seems to indicate that the members have very different notions as to what the consortium is costing them.

6. What costs are included in the above?

Membership dues and the purchase of union lists were the most often cited costs. Others mentioned were staff time, input into Trinco data base, supplies, travel expenses.

7. Are these figures estimates or actual costs?

Estimates	5
Actual Costs	3
No Response	3

8. In what areas of the library budget have costs increased because of membership in CORAL? By how much?

Answers were not systematic enough to tally. Areas of increase mentioned were circulation, interlibrary loan and photocopying and microfilming services.

9. In what areas have they decreased? By how much?

Answers were not systematic enough to tally. Areas of decrease mentioned were circulation, interlibrary loan and collection development.

10. Have total operating costs changed because of membership?

Few institutions cited figures. General responses were:

Minimal changes	4
No changes	1
No response	6

11. Have services to patrons been significantly improved because of your membership in CORAL?

Yes	6
No	3
No response	2

In what ways?

1. Ability to check out media needed for research from member libraries.
2. Provides access to and utilization of member library resources through (1) direct borrowing arrangements. (2) availability of Union List of Periodicals and Union List of Monographs.
3. We have access to CORAL lists of periodicals and monographs. Thus we can easily locate these materials for use. We also offer reference and information-sharing services to each other via telephone. Cooperatively attained grants have helped build collections significantly.
4. Greater availability of resources held in the Metropolitan area, service hours of other institutions, special resources no one institution could own.
5. Through use of the CORAL union lists of monographs and serials it is possible to pinpoint location of specific items which can be personally borrowed by the student or faculty member. Interlibrary loan can now be directed to out-of-city sources without delay in trying to locate materials in the San Antonio libraries. Films can be borrowed locally for use first before going to out-of-area film libraries.
6. Expanded resources in areas not held in our own collection result in more requests being filled in less time. Benefits from special projects sponsored by CORAL, e.g., access to microfiche reader acquired through special State Library funding.

12. Has staff time devoted to consortium activities limited other primary library services? In what ways?

Yes	0
Not appreciably	1
No	10

UNION LIST OF SERIALS

13. Approximately what percentage of periodicals requested by your patrons through your ILL department can be found among the CORAL member libraries?

0-25%	3
26-50%	1
51-75%	2
76-100%	2
Do not know	1
No response	2

14. How do you update the union list? How often?

Every year the ULS is manually checked against the serial records of an institution.

Three of the reporting institutions did not have their serial holdings included on the list.

15. Can you estimate the costs incurred by your institution annually in updating and reporting your holdings to the list? What are they?

Only the institution responsible for the compilation of the union list of serials estimated these costs: "Since the Union List is updated here at St. Mary's, the costs listed are for the whole operation:
$300 -- editorial assistant
$210 -- keypunching
n/c -- for librarian's time"

The figures provided by St. Mary's do not include what each institution pays for copies of the list: $40 for each printed list and $20 for a microfiche set.

INTERLIBRARY LOAN

16. What is the approximate staff time, in full-time equivalents, that is devoted to ILL services at your institution?

Estimates ranged from less than .05 (.025 professional and .025 clerical) to 2.5 (.5 professional and 2 clerical).

17. How many ILL requests were received last year at your library?

from CORAL members -

from other libraries -

Three of the reporting libraries gave combined totals, not having kept separate statistics for CORAL libraries. One library did not respond. Of the remaining seven libraries, a total of 266 requests were received at these institutions in 1977 from CORAL members and 662 from non-members.

18. How many requests to borrow materials did your ILL department make last year?

to CORAL members -

to other libraries -

The same three institutions gave combined totals. One library did not respond. Of the remaining seven libraries, a total of 686 requests were made in 1977 to CORAL members and 1580 to non-members.

These statistics, though very incomplete, are sufficient to illustrate that CORAL libraries do much more interlibrary borrowing and lending with institutions which are not members of the consortium.

19. How long, on the average, does it take your library to obtain material through ILL from another CORAL member?

0-2 days	3
3-5	2
6-8	1
9-11	1
12-14	0
15+	0
No response	4

From a non-member library?

0-2 days	0
3-5	2
6-8	1
9-11	1
12-14	2
15+	2
No response	3

20. What percentage of these requests sent to other libraries are satisfied (% = total satisfied/total sent) when they are made to:

CORAL members		Non-members
1	0-25	1
0	26-50	1
1	51-75	3
5	76-100	3
4	No response	3

21. Do requests received by your ILL department from CORAL member libraries get higher priority treatment than those received from other libraries?

yes	2
no	8
no response	1

If so, in what ways?

1. Reciprocal arrangements establish higher priority for CORAL members.
2. Slightly. We try to serve CORAL members as fast as possible, and as thoroughly as we can. Everything being equal, others get a slightly lower time priority, except UT at Austin.

22. Does your library lend materials to member libraries which it might not lend to non-members, i.e., is your lending policy more liberal for members than for non-members?

yes	3
no	7
no response	1

Please explain.

1. If requested we would lend microfilm reference books, most items from Special Collections without hesitation. This would be for local use (might be personal pick-up and delivery) and we know that any CORAL librarian will be personally responsible for items.
2. More volumes (items) are subject to circulation to CORAL members. Possibility to exercise more direct control to area member libraries on material loaned in original form.

3. We loan motion picture films to CORAL members. We will also loan motion picture films to non-members but only CORAL members have a list of our film holdings.

RECIPROCAL BORROWING SERVICES PROGRAM

23. Does your institution participate in the reciprocal borrowing agreement with other CORAL member libraries?

yes	8
no	3

24. How many of your own constituents were issued CORAL borrowing cards?

during 1973 - SEE APPENDIX C FOR COMPLETE STATISTICS

1974 -

1975 -

1976 -

1977 -

25. How many patrons of other CORAL member libraries borrowed materials from your library?

in 1973 - SEE APPENDIX C FOR COMPLETE STATISTICS

1974 -

1975 -

1976 -

1977 -

26. How many volumes did they borrow?

in 1973 - SEE APPENDIX C FOR COMPLETE STATISTICS

1974 -

1975 -

1976 -

1977 -

STORAGE CENTER

27. How many square feet of space does your institution utilize at the CORAL storage center?

Because each library used a different unit of measurement, answers were not systematic enough to tally.

How many volumes does your library store at the center?

No response	1
None	4

The figures given by the six remaining institutions are: 250-300; 5977; 25; 1171; 35,000; ± 1000 volumes.

28. How many volumes of its own materials did your institution retrieve from the storage center?

in 1973 -

1974 -

1975 -

1976 -

1977 -

(annual average)		
	0	3
	1-5	3
	6-10	
	Did not know	1
	Nothing strd.	4

29. How many volumes of materials owned by other CORAL member libraries did your institution retrieve from the storage center?

in 1973 - 0

1974 - 0

1975 - 0

1976 - 0

1977 - 0

Seven libraries responded.

30. What is the average time required for your library to secure materials from the storage center?

Those stored by your institution at the center - Two libraries had never done this. Five more did not respond. Of the remaining four libraries, their responses were 30, 45, 60 and 90 minutes. These times probably differ because of the varying distances of the member libraries from the storage center.

Those stored by other CORAL members -
has never been done.

SUMMARY

31. Do you believe your library is getting as much out of the consortium as it is putting into it? Why? What criteria or data do you feel support your view?

yes - 7

1. From student and faculty comments I know our users are definitely beneficiaries of the resources and services we cannot offer. This eases pressures greatly on our budget.
2. --
3. Both the CORAL Union List of Periodicals and the CORAL Union List of Monographs facilitate research by students and faculty. Because our budgets are limited, the consortium is able to make purchases that are not duplicated in other libraries. Patrons appreciate being able to not only use, but also to check out library materials from member CORAL libraries.
4. We are required to put very little into it and get much from it. As a new library, our retrospective holdings are limited and well supplemented by other CORAL libraries.
5. Staff members concerned are unanimous that we are getting as much out of the consortium as is put in. They point to patron satisfaction in getting materials, staff satisfaction in being able to fill more requests for materials through resource sharing, ability to find one library open for use when others are closed (as on weekends and religious holidays), the ability to pinpoint locations of specific materials included in bibliographies, to share resources development, the sharing of expertise, the closer personal relations with staff in other libraries, the visiting of other libraries through attending committee meetings there, the development of the Marcive cataloging, the production and availability of three union lists, etc.
6. We get more out of the consortium because of the storage area.
7. Union List of Periodicals is very valuable -- Regular contact with area librarians is also very meaningful. Exchange of ideas is good for all parties.

no - 2

1. On an average the unique holdings of the library probably are more in demand from CORAL member libraries than the number of requests forwarded from this point of origin. However, accessibility to full resources in the area permits faster turnaround and greater availability in processing ILL requests. The possible imbalance is therefore justified.
2. According to CORAL statistics, we lent more books than we borrowed. However, we feel that our students benefited from borrowing books from [several of the other academic libraries].

no response - 2

32. In what ways would you wish to see CORAL activities changed? UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE WERE MADE BY ONLY ONE LIBRARY

Expanded?

On-line automated circulation system including all libraries; regular updating of the Union List of Monographs; more cooperative acquisition activity; central staff to coordinate network activity, prepare grant applications, etc. (2 libraries suggested this); courier services (5 libraries suggested this); working storage library staffed to retrieve so dated materials could be pooled; shared online catalog, "a dependable system to determine who will drop what [serials] subscription as the money crunch gets worse," grant seeking.

One library hopes to see expansion at the "present slow rate." Another thinks that the members of CORAL "may be doing as much as we should in shared resources considering the total limited resources of the participating libraries."

Contracted?

Less emphasis on educational grants.

Other?

"We are receiving excellent cooperation with all libraries."

APPENDIX C

COMBINED COOPERATIVE CIRCULATION STATISTICS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1970 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1977

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES[1]

September 1, 1970 - May 31, 1971

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	57	290	N.A.
OBLATE	11	2	39
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE	110	251	218
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	457	805	1,252
SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE	18	30	N.A.
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	179	N.A.	N.A.
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	50	49	N.A.
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE	15	N.A.	N.A.
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	960	49	1,397
TOTAL	1,857	N.A.	N.A.

[1] Cooperative Circulation statistics are reproduced here courtesy of the CORAL Circulation Interlibrary Loan Group, Harold Dove, Chairperson.

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES

September 1, 1971 - September 1, 1972

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	65	242	N.A.
OBLATE COLLEGE	4	12	6
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE	131	284	409
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	536	1,328	510
SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE	6	8	6
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	224	494	2,057
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	56	149	174
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE	87	47	N.A.
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	618	1,535	70

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES

September 1, 1972 - September 1, 1973

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	69	235	425
OBLATE COLLEGE	5	20	8
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE	130	298	505
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	459	856	514
SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE	6	11	10
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	309	693	1,388
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	125	348	199
TEXAS LUTHERAN	26	46	153
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	525	1,304	72

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES

September 1, 1973 - September 1, 1974

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	92	174	369
OBLATE COLLEGE	9	16	N.A.
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE	109	291	352
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	583	1,439	438
SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE	8	12	8
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	196	442	879
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	154	490	136
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE	32	75	208
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	688	1,691	112
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	6	9	256

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES

SEPTEMBER 1, 1974 - AUGUST 31, 1975

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	103	232	407
OBLATE COLLEGE	0	0	5
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE COLLEGE	99	242	351
ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY	626	1,622	398
ST. PHILIP'S COLLEGE	10	10	18
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	161	375	651
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	136	458	137
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE	31	82	180
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	699	1,734	135
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	17	29	458

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES

September 1, 1975 - August 31, 1976

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	120	327	261
OBLATE COLLEGE	N.A.	10	N.A.
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE UNIVERSITY	98	232	305
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	486	1,228	335
SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE	10	16	43
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	176	388	646
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	100	317	118
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE	7	17	134
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	689	1,678	179
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	24	57	587
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO	N.A.	N.A.	6

COMBINED CIRCULATION STATISTICS OF ALL MEMBER LIBRARIES

September 1, 1976 - August 31, 1977

Library	Cards honored	Books circulated	Cards issued
INCARNATE WORD COLLEGE	209	254	85
OBLATE COLLEGE	5	15	N.A.
OUR LADY OF THE LAKE UNIVERSITY	90	225	216
SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY	354	941	280
SAINT PHILIP'S COLLEGE	6	16	95
SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE	102	219	540
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	67	209	125
TEXAS LUTHERAN COLLEGE	10	26	101
TRINITY UNIVERSITY	605	1,460	148
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO	83	210	433
UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTONOMA DE MEXICO	0	0	37

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